



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

SUFFERING EYES.
with the progress of modern scientific ocular discoveries should be at a minimum. But SUFFERING EYES will continue just the same if people will not avail themselves of these modern discoveries. We can fit you with glasses that will improve your sight and relieve you from pain.

N. LAZARUS,
Optician,
12, Queen's Road C.

No. 20,245

號五十四百二第

日十三月三年亥癸

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 16TH, 1923. 二拜禮

號五十月五年二十國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

INTIMATION

MILK STOUT

Let your next drink be

The real Milk Stout bears the Hop Leaf on the label. And when you ask for Milk Stout you should make certain that the Hop Leaf is there, for there is no other stout that is so strengthening and invigorating.

It is all good. It will pick you up—make you feel fit—fill you full of vigour—make a strong man of you. Next time you have a drink ask for Milk Stout.

Each Pint contains the energising carbohydrates of 10 ozs. pure Dairy Milk.

Agents:

CALBECK, MACGREGOR & COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG.

Phone, Central 75.

Brewers:

H. & G. SIMONS LTD., READING, ENGLAND.

B. M. (5)

SPORTING.

SPORTING GUNS by W. W. GREENER and Other Makers—British, French and American—also SPORTING CARTRIDGES of all descriptions.

Sportsmen are cordially invited to inspect Samples of GUNS by WEBLEY and SCOTT now on view at our Store.

THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS AND AMMUNITION STORE,
5-6, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

[89]

A LING & CO.,

19, Queen's Road Central,
HONGKONG.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Glass Etching, Sign-Board and Mirror Maker.
Canton Marble in Various Shades.
Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.
Developing Printing and Enlarging Undertaken.
Telephone Central 1219.

[90]

PEAK TRAMWAY CO., LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 7.10 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " " "
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m.	" " " "
12.40 " "	Non stop
12.47 " "	Stopping
12.57 " "	Non stop
1.04 " "	Stopping
1.12 " "	Non stop
1.20 " "	Stopping
1.30 p.m. to 2.30 " "	Every 10 " "
2.30 " " 3.30 " "	" " " "
3.30 " " 7.10 " "	" " " "
7.20 " "	Non stop
7.27 " "	Stopping
7.37 " "	Non stop
7.44 " "	Stopping
7.54 " "	Non stop
8.01 " "	Stopping
8.10 " "	Non stop

NIGHT CAR.

8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Every 20 minutes
9.20 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 20 minutes

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car—12 Midnight.

SUNDAYS.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 7.10 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " " "
11.30 " " 1.00 p.m.	" " " "
1.00 p.m. to 2.30 " "	" " " "
2.30 " " 3.30 " "	" " " "
3.30 " " 7.10 " "	" " " "
7.20 " "	Non stop
7.27 " "	Stopping
7.37 " "	Non stop
7.44 " "	Stopping
7.54 " "	Non stop
8.01 " "	Stopping
8.10 " "	Non stop

SPECIAL CARS

BY ARRANGEMENT AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, DES VOUX ROAD.

1 May, 1923.

[738]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE

On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1923, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Station	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19
	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Through Express	Local	Local	Through Express	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local
CANTON (In the City)								0.00											0.00
CHICK LUMS								0.15											0.00
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Shaw County		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	10.35	11.15	11.40	1.05	1.05	1						

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When the Doctor prescribes he expects the Druggist to fill the prescription with Pure Drugs. The quality of our Drugs, Medicines and Toilet Goods is not surpassed. Have the Doctor's Prescription filled here and the result will be satisfactory.

THE PHARMACY,

THE RED BUILDING (OPPOSITE ICE HOUSE ST.)

AHEAD OF THE MAIL.

[SUPPLEMENTARY WIRE FROM INDIAN PAPERS.]

DEATH OF AN AUTHORESS.

LONDON, April 13th.
The inquest on the authoress and poetess, Rosalind Hyndman, widow of the Socialist, Mr. H. M. Hyndman, who was found dead in bed at her residence in Hampstead, was adjourned for a month to enable certain organs to be analysed, after evidence had been given of the discovery on the ivy outside her bedroom window of a white powder which the Home Office pathologist said was cyanide. Evidence was also given that the deceased took sleeping draughts.

ECHO OF PERAMBULATOR RACE.

LONDON, April 12th.
The Magistrates at the Brighton Police Court granted the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children summonses against Mr. A. J. Edwards, of Manchester, the organiser of the perambulator race from London to Brighton, and also one of the competitors. Counsel said that Edwards' four-months' baby was fourteen hours on the road, and when examined at Brighton was found to be exhausted, cold and dirty.

LONDON, April 23rd.
Edwards did not reply to the summonses at the Brighton Police Court, and a warrant will be issued if he fails to appear on May 5th.

WELL-KNOWN BANKER TO RETIRE.

LONDON, April 13th.
After forty years in harness, Sir William Carruthers, Director and General Manager of Barclay's Bank, announces that he is retiring in September in order to "give others a chance."

A "PRINCE OF KURDISTAN."

LONDON, April 13th.
A remarkable story of an impostor's hotel frauds was told at the London Sessions in the course of the trial of Yendchenko Mo-hamid Saide Kakkelo, who described himself as a prince of Kurdistan, on a charge of incurring debts by means of fraud, and obtaining money under false pretences. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Second Division, and recommended for deportation. The Prosecuting Counsel said that the prisoner arrived at the Savoy Hotel from Paris on March 11th. He had no luggage, but asked for the best suite in the hotel. So impressed was the clerk that he was given a suite at six guineas a day. When the bill was presented the next day, he said he had no money, and transferred to a cheaper room. He told the manager that his signature was "good for millions."

He then went to the Hyde Park Hotel, and stayed there for two days, while he borrowed £20 from the manager for the hire of a motor-car for eleven days, without paying for it.

The prisoner gave evidence that his ancestors were Pharaohs and that he was on a special mission to the British Government. He claimed that he had had interviews with Lord Curzon's secretary about a scheme for the revival of the monarchy of Kurdistan.

BISHOP BUDKIEWICZ'S LAST HOURS.

LONDON, April 13th.
The Riga correspondent of the Times says:—Fuller details of the last hours of Bishop Budkiewicz, who was executed on the 3rd instant, show that after the sentence, Archbishop Cieplak and Bishop Budkiewicz were conducted to isolated cells in the Cheka Prison. Both requested permission to see the other condemned priests before death. The Commandant said that the sentences would probably be commuted and he therefore refused permission. When Archbishop Cieplak learned that his sentence was commuted, he inquired about Bishop Budkiewicz's fate. The Cheka, he roughly told him to mind his own business. The Commandant next told Bishop Budkiewicz that his sentence was confirmed. Bishop Budkiewicz asked for permission to see Archbishop Cieplak and to receive the Sacrament. The Commandant arranged a meeting for the next morning, but the Cheka appeared the same evening and said that their orders were to execute the sentence immediately and gave Bishop Budkiewicz ten minutes' solitude. They then took him to the collar, warned him that if he raised his voice, the other priests would be shot. Bishop Budkiewicz crossed himself and whispered prayers on the way to the place of execution.

NON-STOP DANCING CRAZE.

LONDON, April 13th.
The craze for continuous dancing which has recently bitten certain circles in England has reached extraordinary heights in America. A New York telegram speaks of a wave of "Marathon" dancing sweeping over the United States, hundreds of tired and exhausted couples staggering over the ball-room floors of many cities attempting to make a new world's record for continuous dancing.

It is reported that a woman at Baltimore danced her partner into a state of temporary insanity after 43 hours and he had to be taken to the hospital. Seven couples at Houston, Texas, have been dancing for over 43 hours. When the police attempted to stop the performance, the spectators threatened a riot, and the dancers were allowed to continue. A number of men collapsed, and in the evening one man added a new touch to the exhibition by lathered and shaving himself to the tune of a fox trot.

A dancing record of 52 hours 11 mins. has been established by a woman who has not yet recovered from the feat. Since the start of the Miller competition, nearly every dancing hall in Cleveland has been engaged and many couples have been whirling since Saturday morning in a light against exhaustion. The police in New York and elsewhere are considering means of curbing the menace.

LONDON, April 13th.
New York—Miss Magdalene Williams, of Houston, Texas, danced continuously from Thursday evening till yesterday evening, remaining on her feet for 65 hours. She then went for a Turkish bath, with aching feet and swollen limbs. Meanwhile, several New York couples are well on the way to reach her record, and hope to beat it.

ACROSS EUROPE IN 24 HOURS.

PARIS, April 13th.
As a result of the collaboration of the railways and the Franco-Romanian Aerial Navigation Company it is hoped that it will be possible to travel across Europe in 24 hours next month, namely, by train from Paris to Strasbourg and thence by aeroplane to Bucharest.

SETTLEMENT IN VICTORIA.

LONDON, April 14th.
Better class settlers will be attracted under the agreement signed by the Victorian Agent-General in London for the migration of 10,000 immigrants in the next five years under a paternal scheme under Government supervision costing the State £2,000,000. Each settler will require a capital of £300.

THE FUNCTION OF "THE TIMES."

LONDON, April 13th.
The destiny of the Times was fore-shadowed by Lord Astor, in the course of a speech at the Times Dinner, when he said that the paper's influence is the most powerful and its voice is worldwide, and they should be used in national interests and should be beyond the power of any industrial use for personal ends. He regarded the Times as a national institution and was as far as possible taking steps in conjunction with Mr. Walter to put it beyond the reach of unworthy ends, and maintain it as an independent, fearless and truthful voice in England.

PROGRESS OF TELEPHOTOGRAPHY.

LONDON, April 17th.
The Times Paris correspondent wires:—The Post Office has contracted with the Berlin inventor of Telephotography for experiment use of the system on the Paris-Lyon and Paris-Strasbourg lines. Original telegrams will be written within the square on the prescribed form with special ink, and the telegram as delivered to the addressee will be a photograph, the charge for which will be 10 francs for each square. The possibilities are enormous. Foreign languages, short-hand and even artistic drawings of buildings, plants and other designs are transmissible. It is suggested that the usual letter confirming the telegrams will not be necessary.

MCGRIGOR'S BANK.

LONDON, April 18th.
The Trustee of McGregor's Bank announces a second dividend to creditors at £87.134. All ready available assets have been collected. The second dividend will practically exhaust the cash in the hands of the Trustee, for the remaining assets are almost entirely all book debts. In the nature of things, a considerable time is likely to lapse before the estate can be finally wound up. The Trustee adds that the final dividend so far as can be judged is likely to be small.

WEST END LOVE TRAGEDY.

LONDON, April 18th.
A verdict of suicide while of unsound mind was returned at the inquest at Fulham on Miss Beryl Western, the nineteen-year-old daughter of a retired Colonel, John Sutton Edward Western. She was found shot dead on Monday in her bedroom at Earl's Court.

Her father gave evidence that his daughter's health was good, but that she suffered from nerves owing to a great sorrow. She had been engaged to a Naval Officer who died a year ago in the disaster to Submarine H. 42, which was sunk by a destroyer at Gibraltar, no lives being saved. The anniversary of the disaster, March 23rd, upset her very much. She often had sleepless nights, and cried a great deal, and said that life was not worth living. She had a small automatic pistol which her fiancé gave her, before he went on an Atlantic cruise, for self-protection.

A MARTINET VICE-CHANCELLOR.

LONDON, April 18th.
Dr. Farnell, who achieved publicity last week by banning a rag regatta in aid of charity, is again in the limelight in connection with a new theatre housed in the Big-game Museum, of which Mr. James Fagan has secured a seven years' lease for the performance of classical plays. This is a magnificent scheme and is supported inter alia by Thomas Hardy, John Massfield, and Bernard Shaw.

The Magistrates granted licences to the theatre for six weeks, and a series of plays by Oxford players was arranged, when Dr. Farnell banned the project and declared that, as a Magistrate, he ought to have been consulted. Thereupon, Mr. Fagan wrote endeavouring to secure his permission, but Dr. Farnell is adamant, declaring that Oxford is primarily a University City and that the University exists for the purpose of study.

INTERPRETATION OF BETTING ACT.

LONDON, April 19th.
Justice McCardie decided in the King's Bench to-day that betting losses paid by cheques prior to the passing of the Gaming Act of 1922 can be recovered under the Act of 1825 even if action has been begun after the operation of the Act of 1922, because the latter has not destroyed existing rights.

HIG EXODUS OF SCOTSMEN.

LONDON, April 21st.
There was another big exodus of Scotsmen for Canada and the United States this week-end. Fully 4,000 sailed in four liners from the Clyde.

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Writing from Singapore, under date March 31st, 1922, Sir Godfrey Thomas, Private Secretary to H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, says:—

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant and am desired by the Prince of Wales to thank you for the copy of the 60th annual edition of "THE DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE FOR CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, ETC., ETC." which His Royal Highness has been pleased to accept, and which will be extremely useful during the remainder of the tour.

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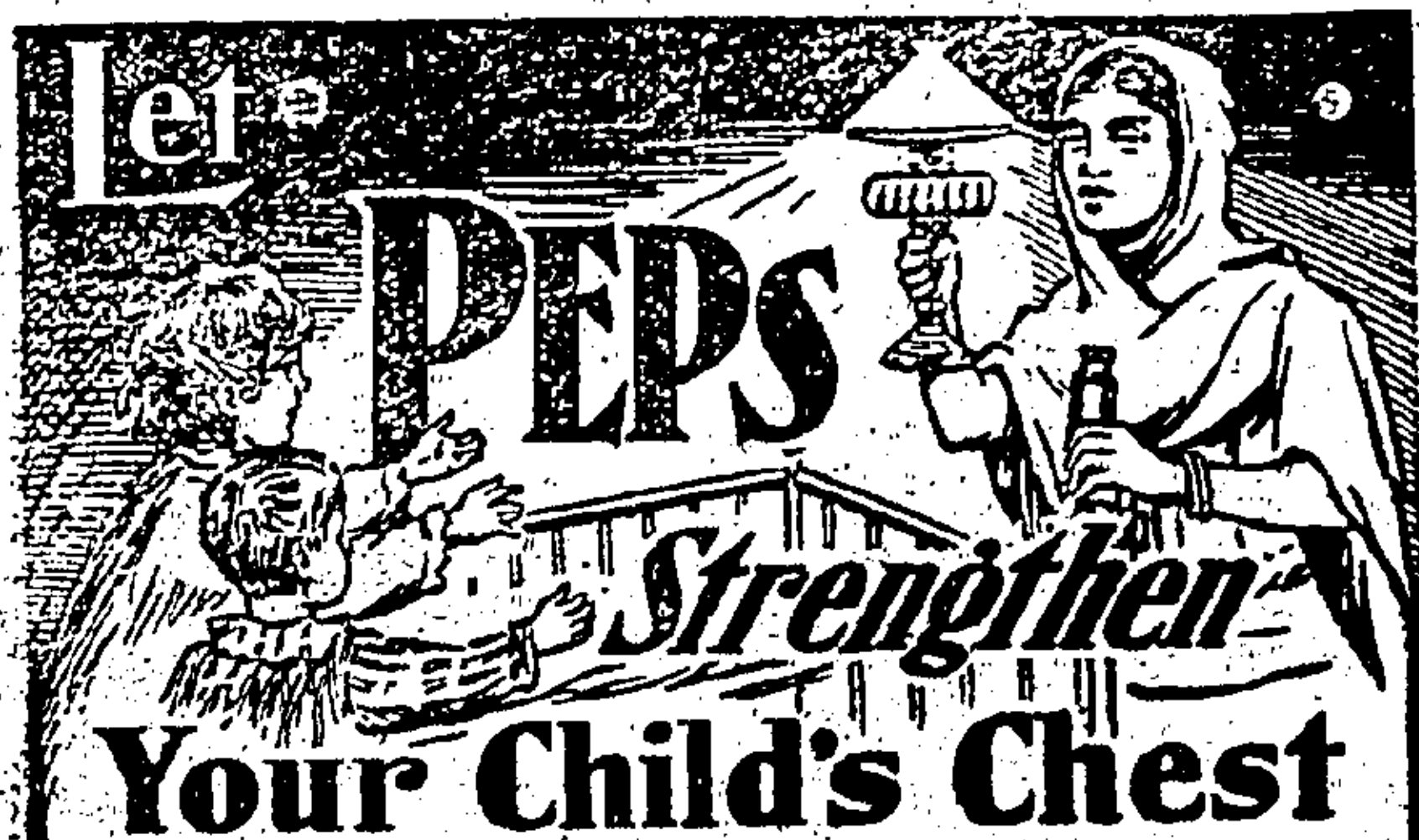
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SUPREME COURT.

THE DEEP WATER BAY COLLISION. CASE CONCLUDED.

COUNSEL ON LADY'S ADMISSIONS.

The Supreme Court case in which Mr. J. J. Thorman, an engineer of Causeway Bay, sued Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Elias van Castriem, formerly of the Peak, but now of Kobe, for \$10,000 damages for injuries received in a motor cycle collision, Mrs. Castriem being the driver of the car, was concluded yesterday.

Mr. Eldon Potter appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin represented the defendant.

Before Mr. Jenkin addressed the Jury, Mr. Potter asked that he might make a submission for the direction of his Lordship, and for the guidance of opposing counsel.

On the facts (he said) the Jury would find that Mrs. van Castriem, by carrying straight on in her original course could have avoided an accident altogether. This was a fact that the lady, rather to his surprise, had freely admitted in the course of cross-examination. This being so, the law said it was imperative she should have gone straight on, and not changed her direction in any way. This rule was laid down in Halsbury, in No. 8 Revised Reports, and other authorities, clearly and without compromise.

His Lordship asked whether this law did not apply to horse traffic.

Mr. Potter replied that the principle was the same for all kinds of traffic. The only distinction made was in his favour, for it was laid down that a motor car was a "more dangerous thing." Not only did this law apply to road traffic, but to ships at sea and in harbour. Even if the plaintiff was on the wrong side of the road, if the defendant by going straight on could have avoided the accident and yet refrained from doing so, then the plaintiff was in the right, and the defendant was without the law. She had stated that she was entitled to go over to the left, but under the circumstances the law did not give her that right.

Mr. Jenkin, in his address to the Jury, asked them first to consider a comparison of the relative merits of the two drivers concerned in the accident. Take the plaintiff. He was riding a machine he had never been on before. The machine itself was strange to him. He was admittedly nervous as to his ability to drive the motor cycle, and, on his own admission, he had not desired to ride it upon the Island road, but would, rather, have preferred to drive it in Kowloon where the roads were easier for him. It was only under the influence of the prospective vendor that he had consented to ride it from Aberdeen to the foot of Repulse Bay Hill. He admitted also, that almost immediately prior to the accident, seeing coolies walking on the bridge, the car coming towards him, and having in view the possibility of another car coming out of the parking ground he was uncertain what course to adopt, and had shut off his gas to slow up.

He admitted he had been never been on this road before, excepting once as a passenger in a motor car. Last, though by no means least, the last time he had driven a motor cycle was three years ago in the country roads of Denmark, a land where the rules of the road were directly opposite to those of England, and of this Colony.

Then they had the other driver,—the lady. She was driving a car with which she was familiar. She had driven that car on the roads of this Colony continuously for the past two years, and had the British rule of the road ingrained in her. She knew that road, and she knew the care that was needed in crossing the bridge. Furthermore, she had been driving a car for the past fifteen years at least, and had been described by the head of the Traffic Department as a "splendid driver."

Mr. Jenkin contended that the foundation of the plaintiff's case was the statement that the lady drove her car for three-quarters of the length of the bridge with her head turned, and one hand off the wheel. Under the circumstances, considering the lady's experience, her knowledge of the road, and the narrowness of the bridge, it was hardly possible for them to accept that statement. If she could have been guilty of such conduct, then they could only say it was a "mercy of Heaven" that she did not pile the car up against the sea wall, smash into the pedestrians, and cause an accident far more serious in its consequences than the one that was the subject of this case. With reference to Mr. Potter's submission that it was her duty to have gone straight on, that law, in this particular case, did not hold. Whilst Mrs. van Castriem had

admitted that by going straight on the accident would have been avoided, she did so out of a sense of fair-mindedness. What she had meant to intimate was, that if she carried straight on, "as things subsequently turned out" there would have been no accident. At the time she turned her car into the left side of the road, obeying her natural instincts. Mr. Thorman was bearing across to the right, but she anticipated that he also would turn back to his left, and so avoid the accident. Instead, he continued on his course, and to the collision took place. The one driver, therefore, instinctively obeyed the British rule of the road and turned to the left, while the other bore to the right. Under the circumstances he suggested to the Jury that, very possibly, Mr. Thorman, unconsciously and instinctively obeyed the rule of the road of his own country, Denmark, and thus went over to the right and caused the collision. At the same time he dropped his feet to the ground and threw his hands over his head. The conduct of the two drivers did but bear out the comparison he had already made.

Mr. Potter, replying, said he entirely dissented when Mr. Jenkin said the foundation of the case for the plaintiff was that the lady kept her head turned for three-quarters the length of the bridge. Right from the beginning, the case for the plaintiffs had been that the lady turned in to the right and waved her hand in such a manner as to lead the plaintiff to believe that she wished him to turn to his right also. Why she did it did not matter. The fact simply remained that she did it. Mr. Jenkin had said that Mrs. van Castriem had expected Mr. Thorman to obey the English rule of the road and turn in to his left when he saw her do likewise, but he would remind the Jury that the first person to turn to the right at all was Mrs. van Castriem. She took the one and the only course that could possibly have brought the two vehicles into collision, and he contended that the whole responsibility was hers.

His Lordship then summed the case up for the benefit of the Jury, and went over the facts.

The Jury found for Mr. Thorman, and his Lordship awarded him the \$10,000 damages claimed and costs.

COLONIAL OFFICE AND CROWN COLONIES.

LORD BURNHAM'S CRITICISM.

The West Indian Club entertained Lord Burnham at dinner at Whitehall Court on April 11th, on the completion of his tour to Jamaica and the West Indies. Lord Kyle, president, and proposed the health of Lord Burnham. He said they recognized his great work for trade and the Empire. The late Lord Northcliffe was another journalist who did much to bring home to our countrymen the fact that they were members of a far-flung Empire.

Lord Burnham in reply, said it had been well said that history was likely to make men wise and was sure to make men sad. When one drew the moral from the poignant contrast of what the United States had done in a few years for Cuba and what we had left undone for our own Colonies, if it did not make us wiser it would certainly make us sadder. The Colonies had shown themselves unconquerable in their affection for the old flag and foolproof against the worst stupidities of Downing-street. (Laughter.) They owed much to the enterprising spirit of American capital and organizing power, but that had not made them shift a cable's length from their old moorings. (Cheers.) It had been said that the rusty methods of the old Colonial Office were dead and damned. They might be for the self-governing Dominions, but they still cropped up at times in the case of the Crown Colonies. They would not disappear unless and except the fresh air of public opinion was let in on them. There ought to be a member for the West Indies in the House of Commons. There was no doubt they wanted more of what was called "organized publicity" in the British Press. (Cheers.)

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

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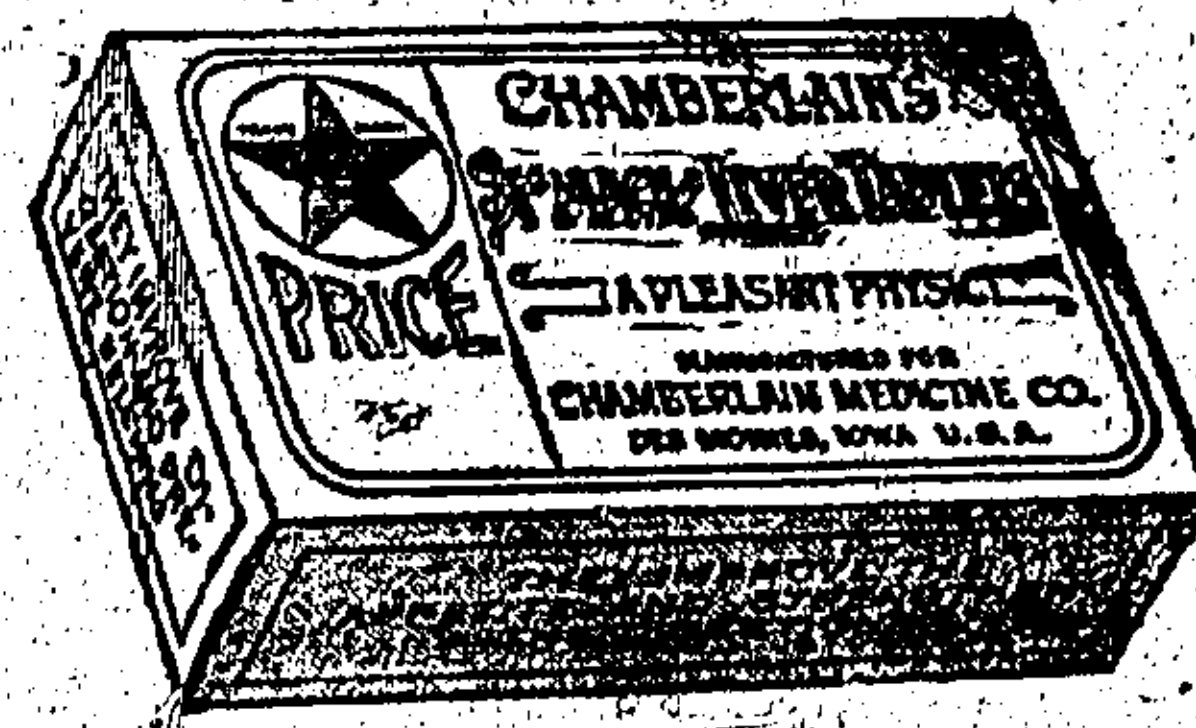
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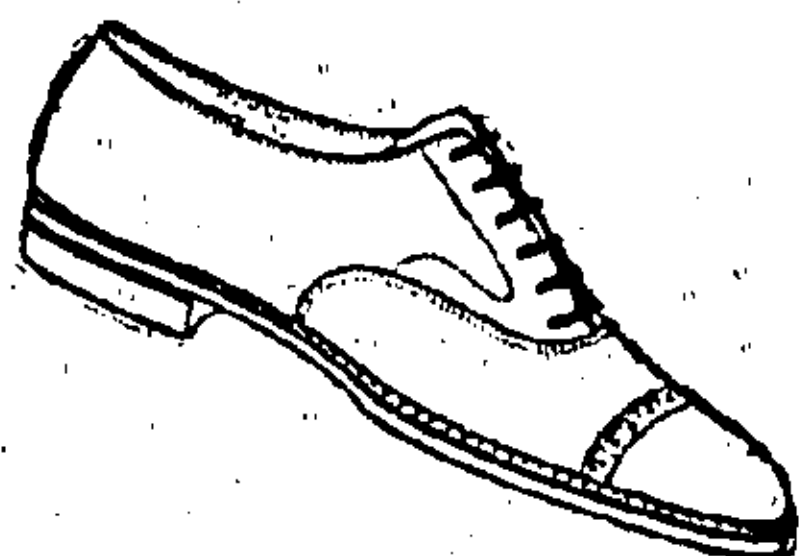
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TRADE ROUTES OF OLD CHINA.

LECTURE BY MR. GEORGE R. LOEHR.

The following is the substance of an admirable lecture, delivered recently by Mr. Loehr of Shanghai:—
Foreign commerce has always held a thrill for men of an adventurous spirit, in the varied contacts it gives with other peoples and the game of bringing goods of one country to another, and the consequent search for the best and most valuable articles of the other to carry back to one's own land. In unrequitable hardship, in travel by land or sea have been overcome, while capture by brigands or pirates have not daunted merchants who are after rich prizes gained by trade.

China, the land of the Seres or silk weaving people, has always been a name to conjure with in attracting fearless men of trade to come and deal with her merchants for her many valuable raw and manufactured goods. The name above all others rich in romance and attraction is the *seres*—silk—lucky woven silk or cotton goods and as it is the most highly civilized people of the world who can afford luxuries and will organize commerce so as to secure them, we hear at the beginning of the Christian era of commerce between the two greatest civilizations of the East and of the West of that time—China and the Roman Orient.

ANCIENT FRONTIER "FAIRS."

Prior to the commencement of the Christian era, even as far back as the beginning of the Chow Dynasty (B.C. 1122-249) we read of the merchants of eight neighboring nations trading with the Chinese at Canton. In the second century we know of frontier "fairs" with Korea where horses, saibes, pearls and other articles were exchanged. Chang K'ien in B.C. 120 first led his emperor, Wuti of the Han dynasty, of the countries of Western Asia; he had been as far as Bactria where he saw Chinese articles in the markets, which had come through India.

Twenty years later, a "tribute" bearing mission arrived from Japan at the Chinese Court, and from then on, until especially during the early part of the Ming dynasty (A.D. 1368-1644) such missions continued to come, even from as far away as Ceylon, Arabia and Persia. It must not be supposed that these "tribute" missions in any way implied suzerainty on the part of China or the vassalage of rulers of other nations; they were merely forms of exchange of goods and courtesies between friendly nations. This exchange became highly profitable and led to grave abuses, so that foreign embassies had to be carefully inspected as they entered China, for a number of Persian merchants especially, represented themselves as coming directly from their ruler. Why was this so lucrative? Because, in order to uphold his dignity, the Chinese emperor was expected and did give in return, three or four times the value of the presents which were brought to him.

TRADE IN SILK.

Alexandria had active commercial intercourse for several hundred years with China, before Christ, so the Chinese already knew of Ta Ts'in in which was the Roman Orient, consisting of Egypt, Syria and Asia Minor and a very lively trade in silk sprang up at the beginning of our era.

This silk was brought overland from the Chinese capital, through the Jade Pass, down into the plains of Turkestan, across through Parthia, whose merchants held the monopoly of the trade, then to the Mediterranean seaboard where it was distributed to Antioch, Tyre and Sidon, Petra, Damascus and Alexandria. In these cities of Syria the silk was dyed with the famous Tyrian purple and was also unwoven leaving only the finest threads, making thereby a kind of gauze, which was then embroidered with gold. No wonder the aristocrats of that day were willing to pay its weight in gold for such a fabric. Strange to say, some of this material found its way back to China to be sold. Besides silk, the Chinese sent iron, and furs or skins, while the oriental part of the Roman Empire gave in exchange metals, drugs, dyes, asbestos, woven fabrics, embroideries, precious stones, fragrant woods and glass-ware of all kinds.

All this trade came overland by way of Parthia, whose merchants monopolized the silk traffic in the West, caused the Romans to attempt direct intercourse with China. So for the first time by sea, in A.D. 166, a mission of merchants from Syria, representing themselves as sent by the Emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, reached the Chinese capital by way of Tongking, bringing presents of ivory, rhinoceros horns, and tortoise shells. The mission was received in great ceremony and kindness but failed to pave a way for a more intimate contact between these two great empires.

"MYSTERIOUS AND WEALTHY CHINA."

Notwithstanding this failure, indirect trade increased enormously and stories of the mysterious and wealthy land of China, fired the imaginations of the adventurous spirits of Southern Europe and Western Asia, who were allured to come and secure a share of this profitable trade. The Greeks, the Romans, the Persians, the Arabs, and the Turks filled the ships and caravan routes journeying to the Middle Kingdom.

Beginning with Fabian in 413 and extending through the seventh century, great numbers of Buddhist pilgrims visited the holy places in India, using the sea route or going overland through Tibet and Nepal. On their return these travellers wrote down their experiences and observations and greatly enlarged the knowledge of their fellow-countrymen in regard to India and the countries beyond, thus indirectly helping to enlarge and improve trade possibilities.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HEAVEN.

SERMON BY THE REV. H. COPLE-MOYLE.

The following sermon was preached in St. John's Cathedral on Sunday morning by the Rev. H. Cople-Moyle, the Senior Chaplain:—

Acts 1.9, and when He had said these things, as they were looking, He was taken up; and a cloud received Him out of their sight.

A writer of an article in *The Times* newspaper some months ago, in the course of his argument wrote as follows: "The use of conventional terms becomes dangerous when it tempts men to adopt phrases whose real meaning they have never stopped to examine. Every profession has its own jargon; it is found so convenient that it becomes habitual; but the speech of those who habitually use it loses its vigour and often fails of its purpose. Its true meaning has been lost. It tends to become sound, if not without sense, without thought. Words are mistaken for ideas and truth is hidden rather than expressed by what is spoken. Nowhere else is jargon so easily practised as in religion, nowhere else does it so completely disregard realities. If our religious language is to be real, it must be reinforced with life, constantly quickened by experience, and made operative by living conviction."

It is certain that there is much truth in these words. There is a very real danger of our uttering words with our lips, while we do not really mean them, and there is the constant likelihood of our using phrases whose real meaning we have never taken the trouble to discover. It is not good for us to sing Hymns which express feelings which are entirely foreign to us. For a congregation which numbers many young people, who are full of the joy of living and have no desire to die, to be expected to join in such words as:

"O Paradise, O Paradise
Thy weary waiting here,"

seems to me to be a farce. We ought to be ready at any time to pass into the next world, and we ought not to regard death with morbid horror, but most people want to live, and it is not true to say they are yearning for the next world and if it is not true we ought not to say it.

Anything that is not true is to be avoided even more scrupulously in our religious life than elsewhere. And it is essential that our intellect should be given full play in all matters of faith. The use of our intellect is a duty laid upon us by God, and is not inconsistent with faith. As some people would have us believe, "We must bring our intellect to bear upon our religion." That is necessary at all times, but perhaps more so than ever in our day, because the sphere of knowledge has been so enlarged lately that many ideas once common have completely altered. We need constant intellectual vigilance if our religion is to be a real power in our lives, and we must be prepared for the mental exertion which is needed to understand, as far as we can, what we mean by the words we utter here. It has often struck me what an excellent thing it is for us when we are constantly brought in contact with some small child who is always asking us questions. We may not always like the process for it has truly been said that children and fools can ask questions which the wisest men cannot answer. But the child's instinct "Why?" is apt to make us examine things which we had taken for granted, and the process is a salutary one for us. Our religion will stand examination, and it is our duty to make the mental effort necessary to understand it as far as we can. God demands the homage of our mind. We must have a reasonable understanding of the words we use in our religious speech. Anti-Christian writers constantly speak as if no intellectual person held the Christian Faith and we too often find Christians rather inclined to be apologetic about the intellectual aspect of the Faith, as if the Creed were something upon which if it is unnecessary to exercise our mental powers. There could be no greater error. We must not mistake mental sloth for faith; nor must we do anything to discourage the full use of men's intellectual powers on the study of the Faith, provided that they are guided by a genuine desire to follow the truth and are undertaken in a reverent spirit.

(Continued on next column.)

Commerce has also had a great civilizing influence in the countries it has opened up and explored. Thus at the beginning of the fourth century Chinese merchants emigrated to Japan to see what they could find in the way of profitable ventures, and from that time on, Japan received her civilization firsthand from China and not through Korea as heretofore.

TRADE IN TEA.

At the commencement of the fifth century, tea for the first time entered into the exports of China, and greatly swelled the total volume of trade. Chinese junks began to make larger and longer voyages, so much so, that during the seventh and eighth centuries, while the Tang dynasty was on the throne, they went from Canton to the Euphrates and even farther.

During all of this period, commercial relations were very friendly and foreigners were allowed to freely settle down or travel around. Up to the sixth century there never arose any important question with regard to tonnage dues, customs duties, or transit charges. The Nestorian tablet gratefully acknowledges the liberal attitude shown by the Government to Christians and at Canton a Muslim was appointed to govern his co-religionists in the ninth century. The number of Jews, Arabs, Persians and others then had risen to some 120,000.

Such, in outline, are the main features of trade and trade routes of ancient China up to the end of the Tang Dynasty (618-907), showing the great desire of the West for what China had, especially silk, and the peaceful and friendly character of commercial relations.

These thoughts suggest themselves to us when we direct our attention to the great event which was commemorated by our Church last Thursday, viz.: the Ascension of our Blessed Lord into Heaven. We have just repeated these familiar words. "He ascended into heaven, and sitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty." Have we thought exactly what we mean by them and could we give an intelligent explanation of them if asked to do so?

What do we mean by Heaven? In the theory of the ancient world it was supposed that Heaven was a place above us and Hell a place below us. We know now that infinite space is above us and the antipodes would be reached if we went down far enough beneath us. The writer of the article on Heaven in Hastings Dictionary of the Bible, tells us that "there have been various attempts to locate Heaven, as for example in Sirius as the central sun of our system. Similarly there have been innumerable speculations, endeavouring to set forth in scientific form the sort of life which is to be lived in Heaven. All such speculations, however, lie outside the region of positive knowledge, and rest ultimately on the company of pre-scientific times, the Biblical descriptions of Heaven are not scientific but symbolical—the prevailing tendency at the present among theologians, to regard Heaven as a state of the soul rather than a place belongs to the region of opinion."

We cannot define Heaven. We speak of it as the place of God's special presence because, as I was saying last Sunday, we cannot imagine existence apart from space, but as we use the words we know that God is not in some distant place but is within us and about us. When Christ ascended He did not go up and up till He could be no longer seen, but a cloud, the symbol of the Divine presence and of mystery, hid Him from view, so teaching us to think of Him not as in a far distant Heaven but as near us though hidden from our sight. Our Blessed Lord spoke with great reserve about the future, but He said enough to assure us that we may confidently look forward to having personal experience of Heaven some day if we love Him and follow in His steps. The Bible is not a scientific handbook it is a religious guide. It tries to guide us to a spiritual outlook upon the Universe. Where science sees fixed laws Religion sees only the expression of the Will of God. While Science speaks of the laws of the living organisms which control its birth and development and death, Religion tells us that not a sparrow falls to the ground without God's knowledge. There is no contradiction here. Things are simply viewed from a different point. And to-day we have so come to live under the scientific rule that we are in danger of attempting to interpret scientifically the language of religion. But that is impossible. For language has a different meaning when used by science to the meaning which it has in religion. Science deals with material phenomena, it is concerned with things we know, Religion deals with spiritual realities, it is concerned with things beyond our present knowledge. So when we say that Christ ascended into Heaven, we are not stating a scientific fact, but expressing a spiritual reality.

We are told to regard the Ascension of our Blessed Lord as a continual inspiring and uplifting power in our lives. As we live our lives in this world we are bidden to live them with the constant thought of Heaven. The Ascended Christ has won a great victory and we as members of Christ are sharers in His Victory. As sharers in that victory we need to cultivate a quiet peaceful spirit. We are still in the midst of the fight against the world the flesh and the Devil, but our Captain has conquered and if we trust and follow Him we will conquer too. Already the peace of Heaven steals into our souls amidst the incessant din and meaningless chatter of the world, giving us at times a brief foretaste of the joy of Heaven. The peace in believing needs quiet cultivation, it comes, not as the result of feverish activity but of silent thought, and it is a permanent possession, which cannot be torn away from us by an envious world nor crushed by the outrages of unkind fortune. May that joy and peace grow in your lives, and mine!

A RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION CONTRACT.
Mr. Jos. D. Berrell, the special representative of the Westinghouse Electric International Company, who is at present in Hongkong, has received a telegram announcing that his firm has just concluded a contract with the Virginian Railway for the complete electrification of its 215 miles track, including 2 per cent. grade and involving the most powerful locomotives ever contemplated, 600 tons each, split phase, 25 cycle, 11,000 volts. The total contract, including a \$5,000 K.W. power house amounting to 15 million dollars.

POPULAR PREACHER.

FROM NOTRE DAME TO A DOMINICAN CELL.

Father Janvier, who for 21 years has preached the Lenten sermon at Notre Dame Cathedral, climbed the pulpit for the last time, recently. He is a Dominican whose reputation as a preacher has spread far and wide. He is abandoning the pulpit for a monastic cell as the bidding of his religious superiors. The Dominican's marvellous control of oratorical language has always, Allied Notre Dame during Lent, and it was common to see under his pulpit wealthy Parisians kneeling side by side with artisans and working girls, the latter stirred to tears by his oratory.

The withdrawal of Father Janvier from the semi-public life of the pulpit is in accordance with custom. Dominicans after winning great success are wont to be sent to some minor post as a lesson of obedience and humility.

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'POLITICAL REPRISALS' AT YAUMATI. UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE CANTON EX-OFFICERS. WOULD BE ASSASSIN KILLED AND ANOTHER MAN WOUNDED.

For the second time in the last three weeks an unsuccessful attempt was made yesterday to assassinate two Chinese formerly in the service of General Chen Chiung-ming. On the former occasion one of the two men was slightly wounded, but on this occasion the would-be assassin was killed with a revolver shot, but not before he had wounded one of the two men.

Yesterday's outrage happened close to the Po Hing Theatre, about 100 yards distant from where the previous attempt was made. The two ex-officers are Wong Fook-chi, described as an ex-intelligence officer, and Wen Kachi, a legal adviser. Both have been living in Hongkong for some time and as attempts have been previously made on their lives they were granted permission from the police to carry arms. At the first attempt the assassin fired at the two men as they were walking down Nathan Road, near the Government school, on a Saturday afternoon. The two men returned the fire but the man got away, apparently unscathed. Yesterday at noon the two men were walking past the Po Hing Theatre when a man, standing at the side of the road, drew a revolver and fired several shots at them. These missed their mark. Wen, the legal adviser, rushed at the assailant and in doing so got a bullet in the leg. The other man—the intelligence officer—took more precautions and drew his revolver before attempting to come to close quarters. He succeeded in grappling with his adversary and, during the course of the struggle shot him through the head. The man was killed instantaneously.

Hearing the shooting police were rushed out from Yaumati Station to the scene. Wong surrendered quietly and explained the circumstances of the affair. He is at present detained by the police but it is not considered likely that a charge will be preferred against him as the dead man was apparently killed in self-defence. His wounded companion was removed to the Kwong Wah Hospital where his injured leg was attended to. The attempted assassination is described as a political reprisal committed by agents of Chen Chiung-ming's enemies in Hongkong.

B.A.T. NOVEL ADVERTISING SCHEME. LEADS TO POLICE PROSECUTION.

Readers may have noticed during the last week or so a certain marked enthusiasm amongst the street hawkers in displaying British American Tobacco Co.'s cigarette packs for sale in all sorts of fantastic designs. The old lady who occupies a stall just outside the Daily Press office has spent much time in arranging her packets of cigarettes, and she has worked with packets of cigarettes designed in Chinese characters. Hawkers all over the town have been doing the same but up to yesterday morning the writer of this paragraph was not aware of the meaning of it all. A solution of the little mystery unfolded itself at the Police Court yesterday morning when a test case was heard before Mr. Lindell.

Sergeant Elston informed Mr. Lindell that the British American Tobacco Company had started a competition amongst their retailers to get up a display of their sales. They had offered attractive prizes. As a result of this a hawker was charged with exceeding the area allowed by his licence.

The Magistrate asked why the Company was not summoned for aiding and abetting, and an American representative of the Company, present in Court, came forward and addressed the Court with considerable warmth. The alleged offence ascribed to the competition and he went on to speak of the ingenuity shown by many of the hawkers in making up their displays.

The Magistrate pointed out that had nothing to do with the charge. This man is charged with having his stall in excess of the area of 6ft. by 3ft. allowed by his licence.

The American gentleman went on to say that at 12-30 p.m., on Saturday a deputation from the Hawkers' Guild laid a protest with the firm that their men were being arrested and their stalls smashed up. We have been fighting for six years to overcome the anti-foreign feeling and we have now managed successfully in getting the hawkers to work with us. This situation puts us back six years.

Sergeant Elston told his Worship that the attention of the police was drawn to the nuisance and in Cochrane Street they found that a number of wooden fixtures had been erected in excess of the licensed area. The hawkers were warned that they must not exceed the area allowed them.

Previously, whilst speaking, the American gentleman spoke of a desire to work in co-operation with the police and Sergeant Elston said they wished to operate with the Company. "The stalls," he said, "got larger and larger."

The Magistrate: Well, I think the offence is proved. I think a caution will meet the case. His Worship then told the interpreter to tell the defendant that hawkers must, irrespective of competition, comply with the requirements of their licence—six feet by three—no matter how attractive the prizes may be.

YOUTHFUL RECITALISTS. MR. HARRY ORE'S PUPILS AT ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL HALL.

A delightful pianoforte recital was given in the St. John's Cathedral Hall by Mr. Harry Ore's pupils yesterday afternoon. The general all-round excellence of the playing was a credit both to the pupils, and to their tutor. Perhaps the best item of the afternoon was Miss A. Baptista's interpretation of "The Maiden's Wish," Chopin-Liszt. The melody is one that will never lose its fascination for the true musician, and the young lady's handling of it was a delight to the ear. She also rendered Mendelssohn's Song Without Words (No. 14), equally well. Miss Baptista holds out a good deal of promise for her future. Another outstanding performance of the recital was that of Miss M. Nicholl, whose renderings were Gluck-Saint-Saens' "Menuet," Beethoven's "Scherzo," and Debussy's "Les Collines d'Annapuri." The rest of the performers were on much the same level, but that level was an excellent one and those present—quite a fair number—spent a very pleasant afternoon. Lady Stubbs, accompanied by Mr. Eric Rice arrived during the performance, and evinced every sign of enjoying it. The performance was opened with a pianoforte duet by Miss A. Remedios and Mr. Harry Ore of Beethoven's "Coriolanus," a piece which gave the pupil every chance of showing her skill. The following were the other pupils who contributed to an excellent and well-chosen programme: Miss S. Ginn, Miss J. Thornhill, Miss H. Wong, Miss H. Irving, Miss R. Mow Fung and Miss M. Gomes.

STREET FOOTBALLERS SCORE ANOTHER VICTORY.

TO SECURE A CONVICTION SOME-
BODY MUST BE ANNOYED.

A SORE POINT WITH THE POLICE.

It is obvious from Mr. Lindell's remarks in the Police Court yesterday morning that he will not convict street footballers brought before him on obstruction charges unless the youngsters, in some way or other, cause annoyance to passers-by.

On Sunday morning the police raided Statue Square and reaped in several youngsters who were engaged in their usual Sunday morning recreation. As a result three of them were brought before Mr. Lindell yesterday morning. It appears that the police made two consecutive raids and, in the first, two of the alleged offenders were caught, and, on the second occasion, two more were captured. The two cases were dealt with separately.

According to the evidence of a Chinese detective, at 10.30 a.m., he saw five or six boys playing football with a tennis ball. The boys spotted his approach and four of them managed to make good their escape. The two defendants were caught.

In reply to the Magistrate the detective said there were some pedestrians about at the time but the boys did not interfere with them.

Mr. Lindell: I cannot find this case proved. I have no evidence that any pedestrians were about at the time. The defendants are discharged.

The two boys caught in the second raid were then brought up, and Sergeant Elston said that this game was in progress a few minutes after the first raid.

The Magistrate: Collected again, I suppose?

The first youngster pleaded: "I was a passer-by I do not know the second defendant. The ball rolled to me and I gave it a kick." The second defendant said: "The ball rolled towards me and I gave it a kick."

The Magistrate: "Do you admit annoying other people in the district?" No, there were no people using it."

The same detective gave evidence, and in reply to a query by the Magistrate said that he had been specially detailed to look out for this nuisance. The arrest took place at 10.45 a.m.; immediately after he had taken the first batch to the Central Police Station.

The Magistrate: Did it only take you 15 minutes to get up to Central and down again?—Yes.

The Magistrate: Nonsense; it will take longer than that.

Continuing, witness said there were six or seven playing but he only managed to get the two defendants.

The Magistrate: Why did you arrest them? Merely kicking a ball in the street is no offence. To Sergeant Elston, his Worship said: I thought I made it quite clear last week that somebody must be annoyed.

Sergeant Elston: I was in the Statue Square at 10 a.m. and there were several people about at the time.

This prompted the Magistrate to ask why they should be using the thoroughfare on Sunday.

Sergeant Elston: Probably going to church, I should say.

The Magistrate: From the Hongkong Club I suppose. (This caused quite a chuckle in Court.)

Sub-Inspector Peter Grant, who was present in Court, volunteered the information that a lot of people from Kowloon go to the Cathedral through the Square to Beaconfield Arcade and then up the steps opposite the Bank.

The Magistrate: As far as I know they generally go up Ice House Street and up Battery Path.

In reply to further questions the witness said that a number of respectable Chinese were passing by. The ball, he added, rolled into Des Vaux Road Central and obstructed the tram.

The Magistrate: You are telling lies. The defendants are discharged.

THE WARFARE IN KWANGTUNG. PROGRESS OF THE OPERATIONS.

The following information on this subject is given by our Chinese contemporary, the Canton Daily News:—

Wireless reports from Waichow state that General Yang Chun-yu, when finding his position in that city unsafe, left there with his army.

The situation on the East River front remained unchanged on Sunday. The rebellious troops vainly attempted to advance on certain points and were repulsed. The advanced posts on both sides fired on each other.

The Constitutional troops are concentrating on the strategic points previously indicated, according to information from the military authorities here. It appears from what is learned that the plan to crush the enemy within a short time is developing well and to the satisfaction of the General Headquarters.

The commanders on the Eastern front are closely working with the members of the General Staff of the Generalissimo who are now there in an advisory capacity.

From Swatow, it is learned that General Hsu Chung-chi is confident of the ability of his men to suppress the rebellion without difficulty.

SHEN'S MEN RANSACK AND DESTROY CHIHING.

According to Director Fung Wai of the Radio Communication Department of Kwangtung, in his report to the Generalissimo, the remnants of Shen Hung-yang's defeated troops, when reaching Chihing on their retreat from Shikwan, sacked and then destroyed that town. These outrages so enraged the inhabitants of Chihing that they had them surrounded to await for reinforcement of Constitutionalists from Shikwan in order to put a finish to the enemy.

SHEN'S MEN RANSACK AND DESTROY CHIHING.

Latest reports received from Shum-chun and Shikung say that the military authorities in charge of the Eastern districts have sent troops to suppress the trouble started by General Lin Yen-hong who is, it is affirmed, a staunch supporter of Chen Chung-ming.

At Shikung and its vicinity, the situation remains quiet. Reinforcements sent to strategic points have aroused fear among the people, but no report was received about military action on this part of the Eastern front.

From authorized sources, it is reported that constitutionalist troops concentrated on the Eastern front number more than 20,000, all good soldiers, it is stated, most of them having been withdrawn from the Northern front. A military conference was held last week at Shikung General Li Fuh-lin, Liu Chen-huan, Lin Yuk-shan and military experts from General Headquarters. A proper plan has been made to annihilate the enemy.

CANTON'S WAR CHEST.

ALL DISTRICTS AND CLASSES CONTRIBUTE.

The General Headquarters of the Generalissimo, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, expects to receive nearly a million dollars within the next few days. The Civil Governor, General Hsu Shao-tsung, has ordered the 94 district magistrates to raise within a few days from \$1,000 to \$40,000 each, remitting by special messengers who have been sent to drive payments.

The military campaigns in the North and the West River districts of Kwangtung, which have just come to a successful end and the campaign in the East River districts now in progress, are requiring an immense amount of money.

Special war loans of \$1,000,000 from the local merchants and benevolent institutions, voluntary contributions from the labour organization, and the sale of public lands and buildings are means employed to supply the present war chest of the General Headquarters, aside from a special house tax in Canton levied on landlords, equivalent to one month's rent of their property. Not only the Canton labour unions, but also those in Hongkong and Macao are pledging from one dollar up a member for the support of the war against Peking.

SPORT. LAWN TENNIS. LEAGUE TABLES.

"A" DIVISION.

The Hongkong C.C. did well to beat the C.R.C. on Saturday and are well in the running. Hancock and Raworth were in good form and by winning 20 games to 13, were responsible for their side's victory. Lo Man-ping and Wong Pok-kung, for the Chinese, did even better, scoring 22 games to 11.

The I.R.C. remain undefeated, beating the United Service at Soa Kon-poo valley.

	P.	W.	L.	Pts.
I.R.C.	3	3	0	3
H.K.C.C.	4	3	1	3
C.R.C.	4	3	1	3
U.S.R.C.	4	2	2	2
University	3	2	1	2
Club de Recreo	2	0	2	0
Civil Service	4	0	4	0
Kowloon	2	0	2	0

"B" DIVISION.

Queen's College lost their unbeaten record on Saturday when they went down to the University. This makes the fight for top place a very close contest, the C.R.C., I.R.C., University and Queen's College all being equally good.

	P.	W.	L.	Pts.
Queen's College	4	3	1	3
C.R.C.	4	3	1	3
University	3	2	1	2
I.R.C.	3	2	1	2
Civil Service	3	2	1	2
Kowloon (A)	3	2	1	2
C.C.C. (B)	3	1	2	1
C.C.C. (A)	3	0	3	0
Kowloon (B)	4	1	3	1
N.T.C.	3	0	3	0
Club de Recreo	3	1	2	1
N.T.C.	3	0	3	0

COMPANY MEETING. HONGKONG HIDE AND LEATHER COMPANY, LTD. AN OFFER TO PURCHASE.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Hongkong Hide and Leather Co., Ltd., was held at the Company's offices, 67 and 69, Des Vaux Road Central, yesterday morning. The object of the meeting was to pass the following extraordinary resolutions:—

A.—That \$1,650 of the unissued shares of \$10 be divided into 120,143 shares of \$4 each.

B.—That the capital of the Company be divided into two classes of shares namely 48,344 ordinary "A" shares of \$10 each and 120,140 ordinary "B" shares of \$4 each and that the provisions following in regard thereto have effect, that is to say:—

(1) The ordinary "A" shares aforesaid shall be these shares which are numbered 1 to 48,343 inclusive and one additional \$10 share which if and when issued shall be numbered 48,344.

(2) The ordinary "B" shares aforesaid shall be those unissued shares of \$4 each which will, when issued be numbered 48,345 to 177,483 inclusive.

(3) The said ordinary "B" shares shall as from the date of date of issue fully paid rank equally with the said ordinary "A" shares as regards dividend transmissibility, conference of rights to vote and distribution of assets in the event of winding up.

(4) If the Company shall be wound up the surplus assets shall be distributed as nearly as may be among the members in proportion to the number of shares held by them at the commencement of the winding up. But this clause is to be without prejudice to the rights of the holders of shares issued upon special terms and conditions.

C.—That the Articles of Association be amended by the deletion of clauses 107 and 126 thereof.

The chair was taken by Mr. W. M. Humphreys, who was supported by Messrs. W. Dowley, Chan Harr, and Leung Yan Po (Directors), and Mr. E. Popperell, Secretary.

The value of shares represented by proxies and shareholders present was \$45,343.

The Chairman, after the Secretary had read the notice convening the meeting, asked a shareholder to propose that the resolutions be carried.

Mr. Alves made the proposition, which was seconded by Mr. Jan Cox SANG.

The Chairman, before putting the proposals, informed the meeting that certain Chinese, who were genuine friends to the Company, had offered to buy them out, lock, stock and barrel, at the inclusive price of from \$4 to \$5 per foot for everything the Company owned. He wished to put that before them at this meeting, and asked them to take a few minutes to think the matter over before passing the extraordinary resolutions. He wondered whether in some way or other it might not be possible to ask their solicitors to insert a clause in the resolutions before passing them which would cover this offer. At \$4 a foot the return would be five and a half dollars per share, while at \$5 a foot the yield would be seven and three quarter dollars per share.

After a pause of some moments, Mr. MAXX asked whether this offer was made in order to carry on the business.

The Chairman: No, the idea is to buy us lock, stock and barrel.

Mr. MAXX: That is to wind up the Company?

The Chairman: I do not know what the idea is. These approaches have been made to me, and my idea was that an amendment might be put at the end of this resolution. I understand from our legal advisers, however, that this is not possible. These resolutions must either be passed, or they must not be passed.

Mr. MAXX then asked whether the yield mentioned by the Chairman would be a net return after the expenses in connection with the deal had been paid. He suggested that the passing of the resolution might be deferred till a definite offer had been received.

The Chairman said he did not think the Bank would wait very much longer. The point had been raised by one or two members that it was up to the shareholders to take up new shares, as they would not be very much worse off as a result. Only those who failed to take up new shares would be affected.

Mr. Dowley said the directors had not considered this offer at all. It had been sprung upon them. They would undertake to communicate with the shareholders if any definite offer was received. Meanwhile he thought they ought to go on with the resolutions.

The resolutions were then put to the meeting, and carried unanimously. It was afterwards announced that a complimentary meeting would be held on Wednesday, the 30th May, at noon. This concluded the business of the meeting.

CRICKET.

A CHALLENGE FROM SWATOW.

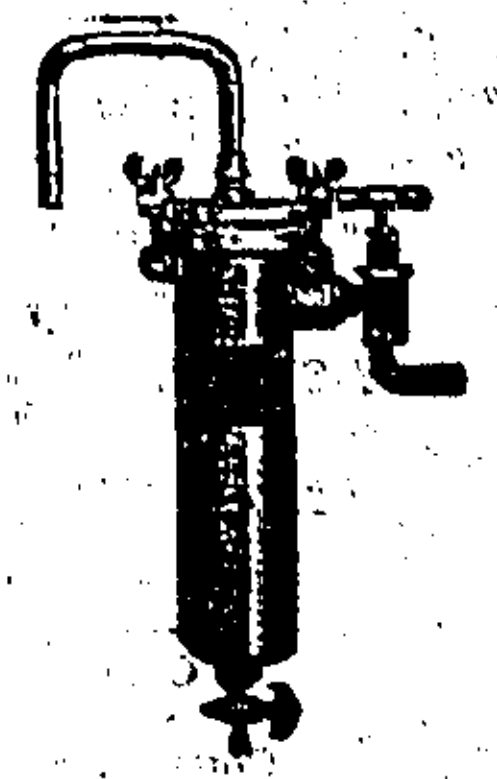
The Swatow Recreation Club have sent a challenge to the Hongkong Cricket Club to send up a Cricket Team over the Whitsun Holidays. In addition to cricket, there will most likely be "interport" soccer, tennis and billiards. On the last occasion when the Hongkong Cricket Club sent up a side, about twelve years ago, they lost a flag to Swatow. The H.K.C.C. are now going to try and recover their lost prestige by bringing back a Swatow flag. The team that is representing Hongkong is:—

F. J. R. Mitchell (capt.), K. G. England, Lt. E. G. Hoar, R.M.L.I., Dr. Macgown, W. W. Mackenzie, Lt. Com. R. D. Paffard, A. R. Raworth, H. Spicer, Capt. D. R. Wahl, M. M. Watson, R. E. A. Webster.

The team departs for Swatow on Friday 19th May returning by the Haiching due here at daylight on Wednesday 23rd instant.

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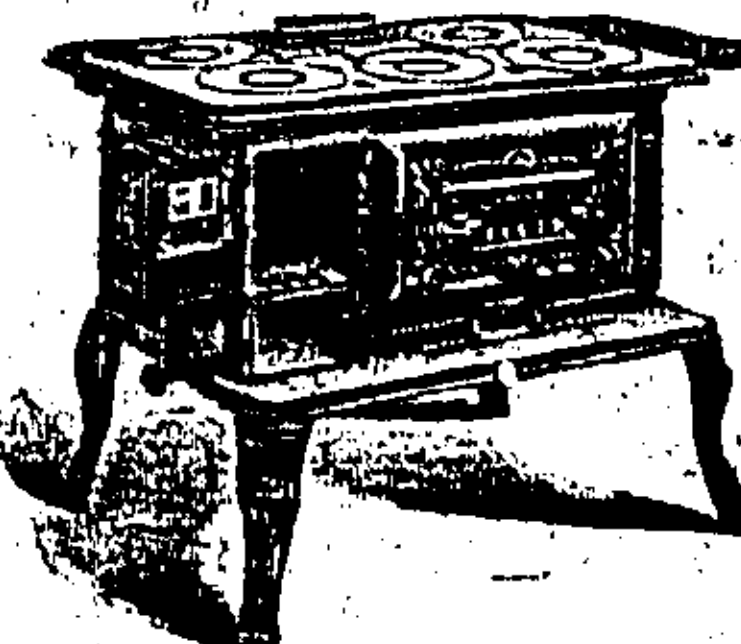


CHEVIN'S
HIGH PRESSURE FILTER

Fixes on the Water Sytem,
and ensures that every
drop of Water used in the
Kitchen is Well Filtered.

THE "WHITE MOUNTAIN" FREEZER

Has been on the Market
for several years, but is still
recognized as one of the Best
Freezers obtainable.



THE GENUINE "DOVER"
COOKING STOVE.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

THE BAKERY DEPARTMENT OF CAFÉ WISEMAN

All Bread sold by Cafe Wiseman is made by machinery under the most scrupulously clean and hygienic conditions. The ingredients used are of the very finest quality obtainable. Purity and excellence guaranteed. The old methods of making Bread by hand have been entirely done away with. We have now obtained the services of an Expert European Baker.

Cafe Wiseman Bread can be had in the following kinds—Sandwich, Tin, Coburg, French, Vienna, Household, and Brown Bread.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

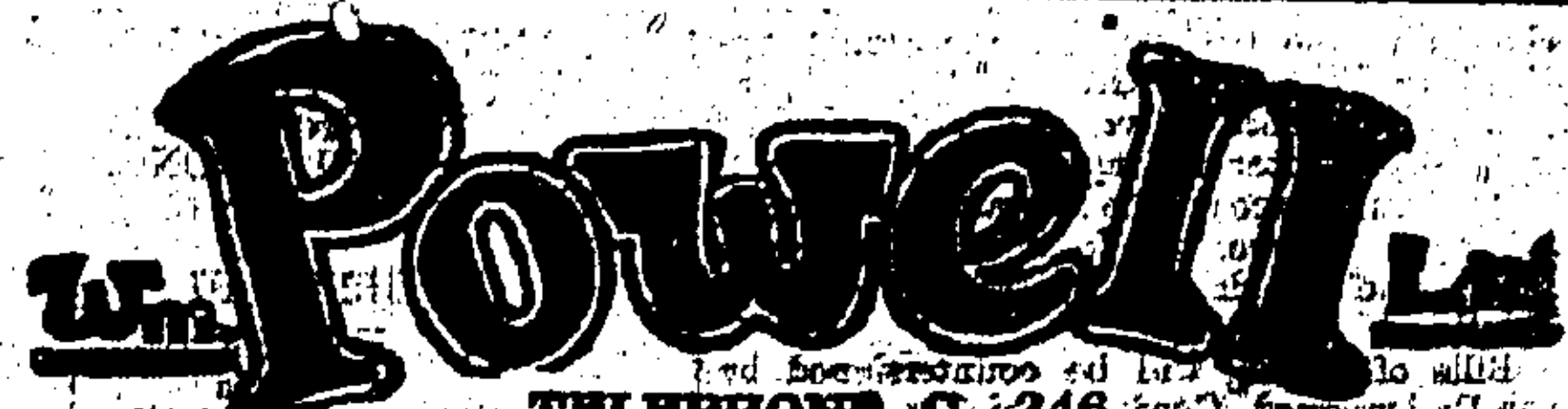
COLUMBIA REGAL RECORDS

\$1.00 EACH NET

SEND FOR NEW LIST

ANDERSON'S

2, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS. TEL. C 1322.



WHITE FOOTWEAR THE QUEEN ALEXANDRA

MADE FROM PURE LINEN CANTAS.

PRACTICAL —
COMFORTABLE —
DEPENDABLE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

NOTICES regarding WHITSUNTIME COMPETITIONS to be held at FANLING and DEEP WATER BAY, also a Notice re proposed "PROFESSIONAL PAIRS" FOUR-SOME COMPETITION at HAPPY VALLEY have been posted in the usual Club-houses.

PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING, Secretaries & Treasurers.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB. NOTICE.

THE OLD COURSE at FANLING will be closed from 5th JUNE, 1923, until further Notice.

The LADIES' CLUB HOUSE at FANLING will be closed from the 5th JUNE, 1923, until further Notice.

The UPPER FLOOR of the MEN'S CLUB HOUSE at FANLING will be reserved for Ladies during 9 A.M. to 6.15 P.M. daily.

All Meals will be served in the DINING ROOM of the MEN'S CLUB HOUSE.

By Order,
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING, Secretaries & Treasurers.

HONGKONG RADIO SOCIETY.

A MEETING of MEMBERS of the above Society, and others interested, will be held at the VOLUNTEER HEADQUARTERS, on THURSDAY, MAY 17th, at 5.30 P.M., for the purpose of discussing the Future of Radio Communication in Hongkong.

The Hon. Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER, C.M.G., C.B.E., acting Colonial Secretary, will attend and speak on Government Policy.

All interested in the Subject are cordially invited to be present.

D. TOLLAN, Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE.

WE have been appointed AGENTS for the NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE CO., LTD., in Hongkong and South China as from the 12th MAY, 1923.

We have THIS DAY authorized Mr. CHARLES VERNON MARK to Sign our Name Per Procuration as Manager of our Insurance Department.

HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

WE have just Unpacked the following Well-known BRASS PIPES at Very Reasonable Prices, 10% Discount for Cash.

"PARINGS," "A. DUNHILL" and "JOEVE'S."

Inviting You for an Early Inspection.

TABAGUEBIA FILIPINA, 39, Queen's Road Central.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd MAY, 1923, at 11.00 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1923.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday, the 18th May to Thursday, 24th May, 1923, both days inclusive.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD., JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

S.S. "CORDILLERE"

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE, etc., and also Cargo ex "COMMISSAIRE HAYEL" from COGNAC HAYEL, etc., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong-Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underigned, Goods remaining unclaimed after the 15th instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 22nd inst, 1923, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Friday, the 18th inst, at 10 A.M., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUSER, Acting Agent.

THE HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS' SHARE AND REAL ESTATE CO.

No. 6, Des Voeux Road. Telephone No. C. 4300.

BUYERS of CANTON ICE, HONGKONG BANKS, PEAK TRAMWAYS, SIKKIM COMPANIES, YANGTSE INSURANCE.

SELLERS of COLONIAL DISPENSARIES.

INTIMATIONS

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTIETH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, UNION BUILDING, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 25th MAY, 1923, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1922, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 11th May to 25th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER, Acting General Manager.

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, UNION BUILDING, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 25th MAY, 1923, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1922, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 11th May to 25th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER, Acting General Manager.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-FOURTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, UNION BUILDING, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 25th MAY, 1923, at 12.20 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1922, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 11th May to 25th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER, Acting General Manager.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

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The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 11th May to 25th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER, Acting General Manager.

HONGKONG ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF CALL.

ISSUE OF 95,000 SHARES OF THE NOMINAL VALUE OF \$10 EACH (\$2.50 PAID UP).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Second Call of \$2.50 per Share on Each of the 95,000 Shares allotted on the 8th day of November, 1922, has been made by the Company, and that such Call will be payable to the Company's Bankers, THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, at Hongkong, on the 15th day of MAY, 1923.

For and on Behalf of the
HONGKONG ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.,
F. J. EASTERBROOK, Acting Secretary.

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For and on Behalf of the
HONGKONG ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.,
F. J. EASTERBROOK, Acting Secretary.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

MR. ARCHIBALD ORR LANG has been Admitted as a Partner of our Firm at Hongkong and Shanghai as from 1st APRIL, 1923.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1923.

NOTICE.

MR. ARCHIBALD ORR LANG will continue to be Managing Director of this Company as heretofore.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1923.

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE THIRD GYMKHANA is fixed for SATURDAY, JUNE 2nd, 1923. Draft Programmes and Entry Forms may be obtained at the Race Course, Hongkong Club and Causeway Bay Stables.

Entries Close Saturday, 19th May, 1923.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN Suffering

from any kind of Disease, however complicated and long-standing the case may be, are requested to write present condition of the disease. Full particulars of treatment, advice, etc., free under cover. "SIN" WORKS, Beadco square (H.P.), Calcutta (India).

TO LET.

OFFICES in UNION BUILDING—Four Rooms on Fifth Floor.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

TO LET.

SEVEN-ROOMED DETACHED HOUSE with Tennis Lawn and Garage for Two Cars.

Apply to—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD. COPENHAGEN.

THE M/S

"MALAYA" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th of May, 1923, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on the 18th May, 1923, at 10 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 21st May, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD., Agents.

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for Boxes—X.

WANTED.—LOCAL ADDRESS of En. A. KELLER & Co., LTD. Please reply to Box X.L., c/o Daily Press Office.

TO LET.—EIGHT ROOMED HOUSE with Out-houses and Kitchen, British Concession, Shamshu. Apply E. R. MOORE, Shamshu, Canton.

WANTED.—One or Two Good CHINESE ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMEN. Applicant to forward Samples of Drafting and applications by Letter only to the HONGKONG REALTY AND TRUST CO., LTD., Powell's Building, Des Voeux Road Central.

WANTED.—One Large ROOM or Two Small, preferably on Ground or First Floor, in Centre of City, required as Offices about June.—Write "Z," Daily Press.

WHAT IS EYESTRAIN?

The eye has certain tiny muscles. When objects we look at do not come up to a sharp focus in the eye, these muscles exert themselves unduly and enable us to see clearly in spite of the defect. These muscles tire and relax causing the objects looked at to become blurred and indistinct. Upon closing the eyes for a few seconds the muscles become more or less rested and objects are clear again for a brief period. Properly fitted glasses correct eyestrain, whether caused by astigmatism or age. The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, 52, Queen's Road Central, have the equipment to fit you glasses properly.—ADT.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

E

WHISKY

Gives

Perfect Satisfaction because it is a Skilful

Blend of the Best Highland Scotch WHISKIES,

of Great Age, matured in well seasoned Sherry Casks.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants

ESTABLISHED 31 YEARS.

Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Voeux Rd., C.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 15TH, 1923.

THE GROWING MENACE TO PUBLIC SAFETY.

THE piracy of the *Tai Shan*, on the high seas between Hongkong and Swatow, must be accepted as but one more illustration of what Sir JOHN JORDAN euphemistically calls "the comparative absence of Government in China." As the ship belongs to the leading Chinese Steamship Company—the Chinese Merchants' Steam Navigation Company—and sails under the Chinese flag, she escapes the police search and all the other provisions which the Hongkong Piracy Regulations impose on all vessels sailing from this port under the British flag, and consequently no responsibility rests upon the Colonial authorities. We recollect that when a gang of pirates seized and looted in a similar way the same Company's vessel *Kwang Lee* one of them told Mrs. WU TING FANG, who was travelling on the steamer at the time, that they were disbanded soldiery, and had no means of obtaining a livelihood except by piracy and brigandage. We do not know whether the gang that pirated the *Tai Shan* would have a similar excuse to offer, but in either case no person would believe that there was any other motive for the piracy than the prospect it afforded of getting rich quickly without the necessity for slow, laborious effort. In any case, recent events in the province of Kwangtung have afforded plenty of opportunity for military employment for those who preferred it to the more profitable adventure of plundering unarmed ships and their passengers. It is a further illustration of the comparative absence of government in China, that now-a-days we seldom, if ever, hear of such gangs being brought to book, or of the recovery of any of the loot. Not one of the gang who pirated the *Sui An* last November have been brought to justice and we have not heard of a dollar's worth of the loot from the ship being recovered. The same applies, we believe, to the earlier experience of the piracy of the China Merchants Company's ship the *Kwang Lee*.

It is a baffling problem in the present circumstances in China. Sir JOHN JORDAN, discussing the train outrage in the North, says that the future safety of foreigners in China depends on strong measures against the bandits, and he suggests that an International Commission to deal with the whole question on the spot should be one of the first steps. But what could an International Commission do? It could offer suggestions for dealing with the problem, but could its suggestions be effectively carried out? In the case of the train outrage in the North, the Government has come to an agreement with the bandits to end them in the National Army—and the bandits appear to be satisfied with this, and are only now seeking the necessary guarantees of immunity from punishment and the fulfilment of the Government's promise to enrol them, before they release the foreigners they are holding as hostages. They have looted the hapless passengers of the train, Chinese and foreigners alike, of their belongings, but there is no word yet that their property will be restored, and it is not likely that much of it ever will be. But the point about this "settlement" is that it applies to a gang of about a thousand bandits only, and there exist in the provinces of China many thousands more of the same ilk. Are they all to be enrolled in the National Army, while the Chinese Treasury is unable to meet the arrears of pay due to the existing army? What is to become of the policy of "disbanding superfluous troops" of which we have been hearing so much for several years past? Moreover, an International Commission would have to deal with, at least, two—perhaps half a dozen—separate Governments in China. The Peking Government's 20,000 good troops may be usefully employed in the vicinity of the railways near the Capital, but we are not likely to see them employed in South China, where the perils of travel to both Chinese and foreigners are as great as, if not greater than, in the North. The terms which the Government have offered to the bandits in the North are just as much a premium on further outrages as the payment of a ransom.

Unless China works out her own salvation more speedily than there is any present evidence of her doing, it must be obvious to those in authority that the Powers will be forced to consider the restitution of the policy of "spheres of influence" with the prospect of effective foreign control. If China intends to take the practical steps necessary to suppress this growing lawlessness and secure the safety of travellers Chinese and foreigners alike, in China, one of the first, it seems to us, must be the reformation of the country and the formation of an army which is really national in its organisation. Until the present internecine strife is ended, the army really nationalised, and the financial arrangements of China reorganised, we cannot see what hope there is of a suppression of the lawlessness which prevails at present in almost every province. An International Commission which would have the governing authorities of China to achieve these important desiderata would confer on China an immense boon, and only in that way it seems to us can public safety be restored. Until we know more of what is in Sir JOHN JORDAN's mind as to what practical steps an International Commission could take in the matter, we can only consider it from the point of view of the moral effect it would be likely to have on the Chinese authorities. Sir JOHN probably had in his mind a recollection of the International Committee which the Diplomatic Body in Peking appointed last year to proceed to Honan when many foreigners were held in captivity by bandits. It spurred the authorities to action and hastened the release of the captives. It is obvious that some action must be taken which will have an enduring influence upon the public authorities in China, and the *Tai Shan* piracy serves to strengthen whatever representations may be made by the Powers to China on the subject of this grave and growing menace to public safety in the country.

A meeting of members of the Hongkong Radio Society is advertised for Thursday. The Colonial Secretary is to speak on the Government policy in this connection.

The Hill of the Goddess of Mercy in Canton is to be converted into a public garden. The scheme involves the demolition of "all the useless forts," but buildings of historical interest like the five-storied pagoda and the Temple of Three Warriors, are to be preserved.

Messrs. Holyoak, Massey & Co., Ltd., announce that they have been appointed agents for Hongkong and South China of the New Zealand Insurance Co., Ltd., and have authorised Mr. C. V. Mark to sign per procuration as manager of the Firm's Insurance Department.

The Cenotaph to perpetuate the memories of those men from Hongkong who gave their lives in the Great War will be unveiled by H.E. The Governor on Thursday, 24th May, at 5.30 p.m. The programme and arrangements for the convenience of the public will be announced later.

On Saturday evening a motor car, driven by Dr. Urquhart, along the Praya East, just near the Fire Station, knocked down a small boy, who had his thigh fractured. Dr. Urquhart immediately took the boy to the French Hospital. It appears that the boy formed one of a crowd watching the firemen at drill outside the Station. The Doctor slowed down the speed of his car but the boy in attempting to cross the road ran in front of the car and was knocked down.

Canton has another holiday to-day at all events there are no daily papers published to-day in Canton, as the Printers' Union decided to observe "The Decoration Day of the 72 Heroes," who died in the first attempt at the Revolution, which was made in Canton. A memorial service is to be held in their honour, the cemetery is to be decorated, and the school children will attend. Owing to pressure of business Dr. Sui Yat Sen himself is not expected to be present but will be officially represented.

It is now about twenty-three days since a steamer from Hongkong has gone up the West River as far as Wuchow, in spite of the fact that the Treaties lay down that this river shall be kept open to all shipping at all times. Early yesterday, the s.s. *Tai Ming*, a Chinese-owned ship flying the British flag, and manned by British officers, left Hongkong in order to make an attempt to reach Wuchow. This vessel and the s.s. *Kuchow*, the two West River boats flying the Red Ensign, are the only two vessels running up the river at all just now, and up to date they have only been able to get up as far as Samshui.

RELEASE OF MR. H. T. ROWSON.

THREE WEEKS A CAPTIVE.

A wireless message was received yesterday by the British-American Tobacco Co. reporting that their representative Mr. H. T. Rowson, who was captured by bandits near Pakhoi on April 27th and held to ransom has been released. No particulars have yet been received as to how the release was effected. It had been reported that the bandits had been confining their captive in a cave. The wireless message however states that Mr. Rowson is in good condition and is coming to Hongkong with the other representatives of the B.A.T. Co. who were sent to render any possible help. They are travelling on the *Taiwa Maru* which is due to arrive to-day.

SALE OF CROWN LAND.

A plot of land situated at Lo Lung Hang Valley and close to the Railway Depot at Hung Hom was sold by public auction at the Public Works Department yesterday. The plot has an area of 7,800 square feet and the upset price was 50 cents per square foot. Bidding started at \$4,000 and after two bids of \$1,000 each had been made the price was raised to \$10,000. A big bid of \$1,000 and another of \$3,000 brought the price to \$14,000. From this stage \$500 bids were registered and a quick series of \$100 bids raised the price to \$24,300 at which figure it was knocked down to Messrs. Poon Hing-ting and Cheung Wing-shing of 20, Lee Yuen Street East. The upset price was \$3,900, so that it sold for practically six times as much.

Railway communication on the Canton-Hankow railway as far as Shikwan has been resumed.

Japan papers announce the death of Mr. J. B. Gibson, who had resided in Japan for the past thirty-five years principally in Kobe.

The attention of golfers, ladies and gentlemen, is directed to a couple of notices by the Royal Hongkong Golf Club which appear among to-day's advertisements.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANY'S PROPOSALS.

PRESS COMMENT ON THE BRITISH NOTE.

LONDON, May 13th.
The chief criticism here of the British reply to Germany is that it ignores the German offer to abide by the decision of an expert international commission as regards her resources.

The *Times* is emphatic in condemning the omission and also regrets that the British note is not more explicit in stating the British terms.

The *Westminster Gazette* is likewise strongly condemnatory on this point and of the note generally, declaring it more disappointing than Germany's.

Two other Liberal papers, the *Evening News* and the *Daily Chronicle*, however, approve of the Note, saying it is well conceived for its purpose, and Germany's cue now is to pick up to Viscount Curzon's lead.

The *Morning Post* (Conservative) says that the Note is satisfactory as far as it goes, but wants Viscount Curzon to talk Premier Poincaré's language which alone it says, the Germans understand.

Generally, the most commended passage is the reiterated declaration that Great Britain does not intend to abandon her interest in the reparations.

FRENCH PRESS SATISFIED WITH ALLIED REPLIES.

PARIS, May 13th.
The newspapers generally are satisfied with the unanimity with which the Allies have rejected the German proposals, and point out that if similar unanimity had been shown in regard to the occupation of the Ruhr area Germany would already have yielded.

Many newspapers consider that the Italian Note is stronger than the British.

The *Observer* remarks that the difference between the replies indicate that an Anglo-Italian Entente, excluding France, is still a utopia.

The *Figaro* says the Entente has not yet resumed a united front but it is preserved. The replies prove that neither Italy nor Great Britain have now any doubts regarding France's success.

The *Petit Journal* says that the feeling between Paris and London is better already, and it seems that the discreet but active exchange of views, which has been occurring has realised some progress.

The *Echo de Paris* says that French Government circles are satisfied with the British Note, and are very pleased with the Italian Note because it directly mentions the inter-Allied debts and guarantees. It quotes one minister as saying that the French and Italian standpoints are very near, not to say identical.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH NOTE SAYS OFFER INADEQUATE.

LONDON, May 13th.
The British Note to Germany says that Germany's proposals are a great disappointment. The sum offered is inadequate. It must have been known in advance that it would be altogether unacceptable to the Allies. The Note regrets the German failure to indicate the guarantees, instead of merely vague assurances and references to future negotiations, practically valueless. It urges Germany in her own interest to display greater readiness to grapple with the realities of the case and discard all irrelevant or controversial issues; and proceed to reconsider and expand her proposals and so convert them to a feasible basis for further discussion. The British Government will at a suitable moment be ready to participate in such discussion on the side of the Allies, with which they share a practical interest on this question which they do not intend to abandon, and also desire to terminate the situation of international peril, but the first step towards a realisation of any such hope must be Germany's recognition that a contribution much more serious and precise is required than any yet forthcoming.

ITALY INVITES NEW PROPOSALS.

ROME, May 13th.
The Italian reply to the German offers describes them as unreasonable, impractical and calculated to retard the solution of the reparations problem. It points out that they strengthen the opinion that Germany is endeavouring to evade her engagements by proposing an international loan without precise conditions and adequate guarantees, thereby excluding the possibility of discussion. The Note adds that the German offer is far below the sum indicated in Mr. Bonar Law's plan, which, however, did not reckon with Italy's irreducible claims. The reply invites Germany to make new proposals which can be examined by the Allies.

LATEST CABLES.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

KRASSIN ANTICIPATES WITHDRAWAL OF COMMERCIAL MISSION.

LONDON, May 13th.
M. Krassin, interviewed at Berlin, said that Russia cannot yield to the British ultimatum and he anticipated the withdrawal of the commercial mission. He is going to London in order to liquidate Russian business.

ECHO OF THE WALL STREET EXPLOSION.

RUSSIAN COMMUNIST ARRESTED.

LONDON, May 13th.
The New York police have arrested a young Russian Communist named Noah Lerner, on a charge of causing the Wall Street explosion in September, 1929, when 31 persons were killed and 100 injured. Lerner has recently returned to New York from Russia.

EARLIER CABLES.

LAUSANNE CONFERENCE.

CRITICAL TURCO-GREEK SITUATION.

LAUSANNE, May 13th.
The week will probably be decisive as regards the Conference. A battle royal is expected with regard to capital points in the dispute, notably the judicial regime for foreigners in Turkey and the Turco-Greek indemnities as to which the Greeks emphasise that if the Turks persist in demanding an indemnity the war will be resumed.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

CRICHERIN CRITICISES DEMAND FOR THREE MILE ZONE.

BERLIN, May 13th.
A message from Moscow states that Cricherin, speaking at a demonstration of mourning on the occasion of Vorovski's death, declared the British demand for a three-mile zone in Russian waters contradicted the English practice in the waters around Ceylon, and said the British ultimatum was based on trivial accusations. The Russian reply would propose a conference.

AUSTRALIA'S NAVY.

QUESTION OF THE BEST TYPE OF VESSEL.

SYDNEY, May 13th.
Mr. Bowden, the Minister for Defence, in a speech at Paramatta declared he did not propose to abolish the Australian Navy, but the Imperial Conference must decide on the best type of vessel.

ARTIFICIAL COTTON.

COST OF MANUFACTURE TOO HIGH.

LONDON, May 13th.
The *Observer* understands that Courtauld's have perfected a process for the manufacture of artificial cotton, but at present the cost is too high to enable it to compete with the real article.

ART O'BRIEN SENT TO LONDON.

LONDON, May 13th.
Art O'Brien has left Dublin under escort for London in connection with the proceedings before the House of Lords to-day. He will be handed over to the English police authorities.

EMPIRE WIRELESS SCHEME.

LONDON, May 13th.
A wireless expert, writing in the *Observer*, with regard to the delay in the Empire wireless scheme, says that equipment is being ordered for the French wireless station at Pondicherry, India.

BERTHA KRUPP EVICTED.

BERLIN, May 13th.
Vossische Zeitung's Essen correspondent states that Frau Bertha Krupp has been ordered to evacuate her villa at Huelgo within four days.

PSYCHOLOGY AND VOCATION.

Mr. Morley Dainow, psychologist, lecturing at the Cripplegate Institute on April 5th, described his psychological tests for finding out for what work a man was most fitted. He classified work into four groups: Production (or technical), administration (or secretarial, accountancy, organising), distribution (or selling), and professional. He divided the individual into four parts, the mind, the personality, the character, the temperament. Tests of the mind, he said, showed the difference between cleverness and foolishness. A test made of words had been used to ascertain whether cleverness was practical and made a man suitable for technical work, or whether it was theoretical and made him suitable for a barrister or a professor. A test of personality was described which showed the presence or absence of leadership. A test of character was shown by means of a picture and questions which revealed the reliability and honesty of a man. Mr. Morley Dainow maintained that within the next twenty years every educational authority would be employing a psychologist to fit children leaving school into the right work. He gave instances of well-known firms who had consulted him with profit to all concerned.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NORTHERN BANDIT OUTRAGE.

BRIGAND CHIEF'S DELAYED THREAT.

PEKING, May 13th.
Some excitement was caused here to-day owing to the receipt of a message from the American, French and Italian Consuls from Lincheng stating that an ultimatum had been received from the brigand chief declaring that unless the terms were accepted, within two days, he would kill all the captives.

It transpires, however, that the message was sent off from Lincheng thirty-six hours previously, and meanwhile the Government delegates have met the bandits and agreed to their demands, so little apprehension is felt here regarding this threat.

SIR JOHN JORDAN'S VIEW.

LONDON, May 13th.
Sir John Jordan, interviewed by the *Observer*, expressed the opinion that the general lawlessness in China was the result of the comparative absence of government. The payment of ransom for those kidnapped simply put a premium on further outrages. The Government in Peking, which possessed 30,000 troops and good Generals, ought to adopt severe punitive measures. The whole future safety of foreigners in China depended on strong measures being taken against the bandits. An International Commission to deal with the whole question on the spot should be one of the first steps.

DIPLOMATIC CORPS RESOLVE TO IMPOSE "SANCTIONS."

PEKING, May 13th.

An important meeting of the diplomatic Corps was held this morning at which it is understood the Ministers discussed the "sanctions" which should be imposed on the Government in view of the fact that the captives had not been released by midnight on May 12th when the three-day ultimatum expired. The Doyen called on the Waichiao (Foreign Office) this afternoon and informed them of the sanctions.

It is understood he also informed the Government that the Diplomatic Corps insist that immediate steps be taken to reinforce the police and troops on all important railways in order to safeguard foreign life and property, the Waichiao to inform the Corps what steps have been taken. The Corps will then appoint a Commission of Foreign Officers to investigate the measures taken, and for these officers free transport and every facility must be given. When the investigations are completed and a report is made the Corps will reserve the right to adopt further steps if necessary, such as advocating the appointment of more police or other measures.

SOLDIERS OR BANDITS?

BIG FORCE HOLDS HANKOW TO RANSOM.

HANKOW, May 13th.
Over 1,000 soldiers, ex-bandits from Honan, have arrived and taken up a position ten kilometres from the city. They are demanding \$150,000 and ammunition as the price of their departure, which demand has up to the present been refused. Foreigners living nearby are alarmed and are expecting trouble.

ARMED CARS ON PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY.

HANKOW, May 13th.
Trains on the Peking-Hankow railway now have armed cars attached, carrying forty picked soldiers armed with machine-guns.

BOXER INDEMNITY ALLOCATION.

PROPOSALS BY FEDERATION OF BRITISH INDUSTRIES.

LONDON, May 13th.
The Federation of British Industries has forwarded to Viscount Curzon suggestions as regards the allocation of the British share of the Boxer Indemnity. The Federation urges that a substantial part be spent on education in China, including technical colleges and post-graduate education in Great Britain, embodying practical work in British works, factories, mines and railways, and also endowment of scholarships to enable British students to travel in China and study local conditions.

The suggestions will be considered by a committee which the Government is establishing.

SHANGHAI RACES.

The race for the Champion Swee p-stakes is thus reported in the *N.C. Daily News*:

THE CHAMPION SWEETSTAKES—Winner, Tls. 3,000; second, Tls. 1,500; Third, Tls. 750. For China ponies, winners at this meeting to be ridden by jockeys who have won at least five flat races in Hongkong or China, or jockeys approved by the Stewards, one mile and a quarter.

Mr. Day's grey Shenkoland (Mr. Brand) 153-1
Mr. Campox's bay Old Bill (Mr. Brand) 152-2
Messrs. Stitt and Stephen's bay Cock of the North (Mr. Hill) 153-3
Mr. Day's dun Salvation (Mr. Dupree) 149-0
Mr. John Peel's grey Christmas Gift (Mr. Johnston) 149-0
Mr. W. McBain's grey Nationalist (Mr. Knoll) 153-0
Mr. Henry Morris's grey Marv (Mr. Heard) 155-0
Mr. Henry Morris's grey Glenfield (Mr. Morris) 161-0
Mr. Toog's br. Mackenzie (Mr. Vida) 153-0

Parimutuel.
Win. Place.
Shenkoland 1,604 1,737
Old Bill 1,641 2,382
Cock of the North 151 291
Dividends—Win, \$26.10.
Places, \$10.80, \$9.20, \$39.30.
Members' sweep—37,317, 33,156, 28,244.
Qualified ponies, 20,394 (Maresfield), 46,079 (Tophlight), 45,002 (Glenfield), 41,001 (Young Bill), 48,604 (Christmas Gift), 22,977 (Pennyfield), 49,208 (Danesfield), 983 (Reorganisation), 16,580 (Harry of Hereford), 12,327 (Nationalist), 43,389 (Forestland), 46,615 (Roman Victory), 31,439 (Salvation), 41,235 (McKenzie), 560 (Nigg), 48,645 (Christmas Cracker), 19,981 (Carlington), 13,926 (Kashmir), 27,403 (Pencastle), 491 (Piracy), 41,937 (Silver Streak), 14,001 (The Field).

"B" Sweep—13,997 (Shenkoland), 14,58 (Old Bill), 29,11 (Cock of the North), 9,271 (Maresfield), 7,552 (Tophlight), 12,511 (Glenfield), 6,531 (Young Bill), 13,591 (Christmas Gift), 126 (Pennyfield), 12,434 (Reorganisation), 13,041 (Harry of Hereford), 14,435 (Nationalist), 7,301 (Forestland), 10,183 (Roman Victory), 24,25 (Salvation), 2,345 (McKenzie), 14,57 (Nigg), 4,961 (Christmas Cracker), 3,002 (Carlington), 6,740 (Pencastle), 11,57 (Piracy), 4,963 (Silver Streak), 5,971 (Harbin), 9,491 (Castle Syces), 3,399 (Kashmir), 9,870 (Danesfield).

Only nine of the 25 ponies qualified for the Champions faced the starter, but all were of the highest class. Glenfield was a hot favourite, with Shenkoland and Old Bill fairly evenly favoured in the Parimutuel betting in second place, followed by Maresfield and Christmas Gift. In the race the ponies went away with an even break at the first attempt, Cock of the North and McKenzie taking the lead from Old Bill and Salvation, with Christmas Gift and Shenkoland in the rear. At Loongfai Gate Cock of the North and McKenzie went out with a lead of two lengths from Old Bill and Salvation, and at the three-quarter mile post there was no change in the order. At the half-mile post the field closed up, with the exception of Christmas Gift, which was many lengths behind the rest. Nearing the Monument, McKenzie faded away and Cock of the North went up into first place followed by Glenfield, Old Bill and Shenkoland. Rounding the bend into the home stretch, Cock of the North was still in the lead, with Glenfield second, Shenkoland third and Old Bill coming up quickly into fourth place. A splendid struggle for honours was witnessed in the home straight, but a furlong from home Shenkoland took first place with Old Bill in second, Cock of the North third, followed by Salvation and Glenfield. Shenkoland, Old Bill and Cock of the North passed the winning post on almost level terms and the judges' decision was that Shenkoland was a head in front of Old Bill, with Cock of the North only a neck away in third place. Time, 2mins. 34secs.

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RUSSIA'S FOREIGN RELATIONS.

ROSY PICTURE OF JOFFE'S RECEPTION IN JAPAN.

BEIJING, May 13th.
The Russian Press is devoting considerable space to the consideration of Russian relations with other countries, drawing a rosy picture, especially in regard to Japan. The newspapers state that on Joffe's entry into Tokyo the whole population manifested sympathy with Russia and even the highest court circles had radically altered their attitude, and recognised the necessity for Russo-Japanese friendship.

CHINA'S FINANCE MINISTER RESIGNS.

PEKING, May 13th.
A mandate issued last night accepts the resignation of Liu Zhenyuan, Finance Minister, and appointed Chang Ying-bun acting Finance Minister.

RUSSIAN WAR ON RELIGION.

BENEFACTORS INSULTED.

Many good Christians in England and United States, writes a correspondent in Moscow, have contributed liberally for the feeding of Russian children, reduced to a state of misery and starvation by the iniquitous and irreligious gang of murderers who now rule in the Kremlin.

That gang refused at first to accept this help unless it were administered by the agents of the Soviet Government, in the minds of the children who were fed, their own poisonous and blasphemous theories with the food thus contributed. As the foreign relief organisations refused to accept this preposterous condition, the Bolsheviks agreed to let those organisations give assistance direct. But they lose no opportunity of violating this engagement.

The other day a Moscow food-station belonging to the Papal Relief Mission was found to be plastered all over with anti-Christian inscriptions, such as "Religion is Opium for the People," "For the Proletariat, God does not exist," "Religion is the Theory of the Savage," and other choice texts from atheistical Jews like Karl Marx who hated all forms of religion, and had a particularly violent hatred of Christianity.

Most of the funds at the disposal of the Papal Relief Mission have been contributed by charitable Englishmen and Americans, not all of whom belong to the Roman Catholic Church, and as I have seen with my own eyes, the relief is given to the poor of all religious denominations and of none. No question as to his creed is ever asked of an applicant. If he is hungry, that is enough.

I have seen many Russian clergymen fed; and one day a fine old English woman, originally from Kent, came to ask for food as she was starving. A Russian by marriage, she had been blessed with great riches and with a large family, but had lost everything—husband, children, lands, and wealth. "I should first tell you," she said, somewhat aggressively to Dr. Walsh, the director of the Papal relief work here, "that I am an English Protestant, and will never change my religion."

She was at once assured that she would never be asked to do so, and the mission is now supporting her.

PICTURE EVIDENCE.

On hearing that one of his food stations had been decorated with the anti-religious mottoes above referred to, Dr. Walsh, who is a very cute Yankee as well as a philanthropist, put a little camera in his pocket, motored to the station in question, and photographed all the mottoes.

Then he moved away all the food in that station and sent it to another station at some distance, at the same time informing the Bolsheviks that he had done so owing to the Communists having taken possession of the first station. He made no reference to the Marxist mottoes.

The Bolsheviks did, however. They denied that any Marxist mottoes had ever been there, and as a matter of fact, they removed them all as soon as they received Dr. Walsh's letter. This policy of robust denial of staggering falsehood, is characteristic of the Reds; but in the present instance it was useless, since Dr. Walsh had taken the photographs. I might add, in conclusion, that all the children who were fed at the first station are now being fed at the second.

JUSTICE TRAVESTY.

GRATEST SINCE PONTIUS PILATE.

The Moscow correspondent of the *Daily Mail* writing with reference to the sentences of death passed on the Archbishops and priests of the Roman Catholic priests said:

I am convinced that Archbishop Cieplak and the other Roman Catholic priests had not plotted, but that the Soviet is plotting the destruction of all forms of Christianity in Russia. These trials are the first step. Mr. Butkiewicz will be a martyr as much as St. Agnes and St. Sebastian, and man will yet speak of Bolshevik persecution as he now speaks of Diocletian's persecution.

Krylenko, the prosecutor, and Galkin, the judge, have made this clear. They read out to each prisoner the law against impartial religious teaching to anyone aged less than 18, and asked if they had obeyed and would obey that law. Each replied proudly and confidently that he had disobeyed and would continue to disobey it.

Similarly they were asked if they had disobeyed the law against unauthorised religious services. They answered that they had disobeyed and would disobey it.

These laws strike at all forms of Christianity and other religions, even at family prayers and mother's teaching of her own children. I say deliberately that never since Pontius Pilate has there been such a travesty of justice. It is to be noted that both trials ended in Passion Week. At both there were false witnesses and a military display. But there was no Catholic Judge at this trial. A Moscow audience, largely composed of Hebrew Communists, savage as the Jews who howled for Christ's blood in Pilate's courtyard; a prosecutor as bloodthirsty as the High Priest who rent his robe and similarly got nearly all the evidence, such as it was, from the prisoners themselves—these were the scenes.

BELLOWING FOR BLOOD.

Krylenko is as bloodthirsty as a wild beast. His ferocious howls for blood surpassed in horror anything I have ever heard. But infinitely worse were the jeers, sarcastic laughs, and gloatings with which he assailed the men before sentences were passed.

The charges are rubbish based on the minutes of diocesan meetings found on Mgr. Butkiewicz's desk. They were not concealed, and recorded clerical discussions about Bolshevik legislation affecting Christians, such as divorce, separation of the Church and State, schools, and the like.

The prosecutor maintained that every class of people discussing Bolshevik laws critical were liable to be tried for their lives. This Soviet attitude affects every foreigner, although a temporary latitude is now allowed to British and Americans until the Soviet gets full recognition.

The charges of getting money from Poland are ludicrous. Polish priests naturally want to get money from Poland since Russia is without money.

WHAT IS EDUCATION?

"TRAINING OF SENSES A PRIME OBJECT."

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard, contributes the following to an American symposium on this question:—The great educational need of the United States to-day is, in my opinion, the adoption of the following programme and discipline in schools and families:

Enlist the interest of every pupil in every school in his daily tasks in order to get from him hard, persistent and enjoyed work. Cultivate every hour in every child the power to see and describe accurately.

Make the training of the senses a prime object every day. Teach every child to draw, model, sing or play a musical instrument and read music. Make every pupil active, not passive; alert, not dawning; led or piloted, not driven, and always learning the value of co-operative discipline.

Teach groups of subjects together in their natural relations. For example, arithmetic, algebra and geometry, or history, biography, geography and travel. Associate reading, spelling and English composition, and obscure practice in them every day. Teach chemistry, physics, biology and geology together every week throughout the twelve-year course.

Put into all American schools universal physical training for 18 years of age.

Make sure that every pupil has a fair chance to learn the elements of agriculture, dietetics, cooking and hygiene, every boy the elements of some manual trade and every girl the domestic arts. The instruction in hygiene should include the defence of society against the diseases and degenerations consequent upon ignorance, moral depravity, poverty and vice.

To make room for the new subjects and for increased instruction addressed to the individual pupil, reduce class work and the size of classes, lengthen the school day, and shorten the summer vacation. Use in classes stimulating competition as both children and adults use sports and games. Keep the atmosphere of every school and family charged with the master sentiments of love, hope and duty. Keep out both fear and selfishness.

There is no doubt that such a school will cost much more money in buildings, grounds, salaries and equipment than the American communities have been accustomed to spend. Therefore, appropriations of public money and private gifts for endowments must both be increased.

What some people call frills or fads in schools and family life, like music and drawing, are really of fundamental importance. The variety of studies offered by the new programme is essential to the discovery by every pupil of the kind of work he likes, and the variety of elective studies in high schools and colleges is indispensable to the development of American scholarship and to the general attainment of joy in work. A human life without joy in work cannot be a happy one.

The continued success of the American democracy in government, industries and social organization depends on the adoption of these principles in the bringing up of children, the management of industries, and the use of leisure.

"SWINE!"

NOT OFFENSIVE TO A GERMAN.

A Berlin court has just decided that it is not an offence to call a German a swine. Professor Brunner, who was with the Berlin police, was recently transferred to Munich. This event was reported with complimentary comments in the *Berliner Zeitung* on *Hitler*, as its wide-awake little paper appearing, as its name indicates, at noon. The article ended thus: "Henceforth Munich will have the swine."

The professor felt hurt and began proceedings against the writer and the editor of the paper. The editor maintained that the expression, "to have a swine," meant to have luck.

The judge decided that as there had been no desire to compare the professor with an unclean animal the charge should be dismissed.

PORTERHOUSE STEAK.

DEATH OF U.S. COOK WHO MADE IT FAMOUS.

Mrs. Anna F. Remick, who brought fame to a particular cut of beefsteak, has died at Milford, New Hampshire. Shortly after the close of the Civil War Mrs. Remick became cook at the Porter House (as inn) in North Cambridge, Mass. She developed such skill in carving steaks from sides of heavy beef that the tender cuts which she served soon became known as "Porterhouse steaks."

SUPREME DEFENCE.

The judge was most partial throughout, and he and the prosecutor grinned knowingly at one another frequently. The prisoners bore themselves bravely. No Christian martyrs ever behaved more nobly before Nero's tribunal. The archbishop's speech was magnificent and his bearing was superb. In a cassock, red skullcap, and ash, he looked every inch a prince of the Church.

Splendid also were the last words of a youthful priest named Edward Yonovich, who had been just ordained. When these men spoke signatures dropped from the lips of the judges, who stared blankly at the orators.

The death sentences were passed at midnight on Palm Sunday. The archbishop looked like a man who had got his heart's lifelong desire.

MILITARY PRECAUTIONS.

The aged Polish manservant of the archbishop, a typical old soldier with a white moustache, tried desperately to fight his way to the dock and bid farewell to his master, but he was overpowered and thrown out by soldiers, who, seized with panic that a rescue was being attempted, cleared the court at the point of the bayonet.

Great military precautions were taken in the street when the prisoners left the court for their prison in the huge Black Maria of the Chaka, the secret revolutionary tribunal. It is now used for conveying the Chaka's prisoners, but formerly it was used for carrying the piles of dead executed in that cellar of the Chaka's prison at No. 11, Bolshoi Butynka to the hospital dead-house on the outskirts of the city, whence they were buried.



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*Emil Kirdorf	9,000 tons	14th June
*Eiche	12,300 tons	Beginning of July
*Albert Vogler	9,000 tons	—
*Carl Legien	9,000 tons	—

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Steamers	Tonnage, d.w.	Departure
*Adolf von Bayer	9,000 tons	6th June
*Emil Kirdorf	9,000 tons	calling at Manila.
*Eiche	12,300 tons	Middle of July
*Albert Vogler	9,000 tons	Beginning of August
*Carl Legien	9,000 tons	—

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OUR LONDON LETTER.

THE MAIL SERVICE TO THE FAR
EAST.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, April 12th.

THE LATE LORD CARNARVON.

The death of Lord Carnarvon occasioned a very sincere regret in England, from the King, who sent a message of condolence to the family to the humblest newspaper reader. Thanks to modern methods of publicity, the late peer became known all over the world to millions who had never heard of his name until his wonderful achievement in the field of Egyptian exploration gave the Press a first-class story, of which they certainly made the most.

Lord Carnarvon was a curious mixture, hiding under the easy-going, cultured manners of a wealthy aristocrat, with an air of aloofness from the serious affairs of life, an exceedingly keen intelligence, great force of character, and tenacity of purpose. He had had many interests before he took up Egyptology, which eventually became a passion. As a sportsman he was one of the first to introduce the game of polo to England, he was well read and had a fine knowledge of languages, particularly French; he possessed a real appreciation of Art; and he had travelled widely. He was one of the earliest motorists, and in that connection it is amusing to recall that he was fined for travelling at over twelve miles an hour.

In addition to many other interests, Lord Carnarvon was fond of photography, in which he excelled, specialising in still life and studies of the nude. At Chelsea he owned a studio to which he was accustomed to retire, shutting himself up as a change from Society, which he avoided as much as his position permitted him to do.

THE DEGREE OF FATE.

It is surely a strange irony that Lord Carnarvon's death took place while he was awaiting the final act in his work of exploration in the tomb of Pharaoh Tutankhamen. Fate intervened, and he died, as all the world knows, blood poisoning following the bite of a mosquito. Thus he was denied the supreme happiness of witnessing the completion of his labours, in conjunction with Mr. Howard Carter, in the Valley of the Kings. I have heard that while the discovery of Tutankhamen brought him pleasure—that special delight that comes from gratified ambition—it also involved him in countless worries. He was assailed by much ill-natured criticism.

Still, he was able to realise that his discovery has added to our knowledge of those ancient days in Egypt some fourteen centuries before Christ was born. Moreover, people now seem to understand, as never previously, that archaeology is something more than the compilation of dry facts, or the classification of objects in the glass-cases of a museum. By means of the Press the whole world has looked into the tomb of the Pharaoh, with its gold and precious stones and furniture, and the imagination of countless millions has been stirred by the picture suggested as to the life and customs of a vanished civilisation.

POPULAR SUPERSTITION.

One rather remarkable outcome of the dramatic circumstances of Lord Carnarvon's death is the evidence it has produced of the existence of widespread superstition. Miss Marie Corelli started the ball rolling, as it were, by suggesting that a curse was connected with the opening of the ancient tombs of Egypt. This has been followed by a pronouncement by Sir A. Conan Doyle, who is an ardent apostle of Spiritualism in these days, and talks of "elementals" exerting baneful influences on those who explore in the Valley of the Kings at Luxor.

The idea that dire consequences may or can befall people because of some malediction of a Pharaoh of 3,000 years ago is freely ridiculed by educated opinion in England, and also by the authorities of the British Museum, where there are thousands of Egyptian treasures, including mummies taken from Egyptian tombs. There is no authentic case of misfortune befalling any body who has taken part in collecting these relics. But, all the same, since Lord Carnarvon's death the Museum management has been literally bombarded with parcels and packages containing objects obtained from Luxor and other places along the course of the Nile. The senders are genuinely alarmed and desire to avert pains or penalties if there are any connected with the possession of their treasures. They are leaving nothing to chance. Apparently there is no limit to human credulity.

LONDON'S BIGGEST CLUB.

This week the London Club was opened with a dinner, dance, and cabaret entertainment. What is more to the point, it has a membership of 5,000 to start with. The Club marks a new departure, and there is considerable speculation whether it will prove a successful proposition. The originator is Mr. T. C. Gordon, a native of Glasgow, who made money out of catering. He converted a huge carriage repository in King's Street, off Baker Street, into a palatial building, elaborately decorated and furnished on the lines of a modern club.

The place is large enough to accommodate 20,000 members, which is the number it is hoped eventually to enrol. The subscription ought to be no bar in the attainment of this object as it is only a guinea a year for men and half-a-guinea for women. The dining-hall seats 1,500 people, or 1,000 can dance there. The billiard saloon has 40 tables, and there are numerous reading, writing, smoking and card rooms. An array of attendants in gorgeous uniforms are in readiness to do the members' bidding.

Most of the London clubs are finding a difficulty in paying their way now, as a result of dwindling membership and decreased spending power of existing members. The question asked in the case of the London Club is whether an institution planned on such a grandiose scale will be able to justify its existence.

SILLY RECORD MAKING.

There has been a craze of late for establishing records of one kind or another, most of them simply silly. In this category is the competition in which a prize was offered to the mother who could push a perambulator containing a baby from London to Brighton in the shortest time. About a hundred set out, and less than half-a-dozen completed the 53 miles. All were in an exhausted condition at the finish. One woman had to be conveyed straight away to the nearest hospital. This is bad enough in the case of the women, but it is infinitely worse when the baby is considered. Public opinion is indicated by the storm of protest which has found expression

in the newspapers; and there is a certain satisfaction in knowing that the originator of the competition is to be prosecuted at the instance of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

A desire for notoriety is at the bottom of this kind of thing. In no other way can one account for another craze for record-making going on in different parts of the country just now. The object in view is resting. I see that one misguided woman has "worn out" two orchestras, three pairs of shoes, and seven dancing-partners in the course of setting up new records. A demand is made for something to be done to stop this nonsense. There seems to be room for a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Senseless Females.

MAILS TO THE FAR EAST.

The arrangements which the G.P.O. has made with the Holt Line for the acceleration of mails to China and other places in the Far East has given great satisfaction in Lancashire. I note that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has in the last few days recorded its approval of the recent improvement in the mail service effected by the postal authorities. The Holt Line steamers now pick up at Suez mails which leave London on the Tuesday following the Saturday sailing of the steamers from Liverpool. It is stated that the Post Office has intimated that no effort will be spared to accelerate the P. and O. mail service to the Far East, and in due course an endeavour will be made to speed up the London-Suez arrangements.

For a long time past the authorities have been urged to do something to meet the requirements of business interests in the matter of speedier mail transmission. It is good to know that officialdom has at last "got a move on", to use a Cockneyism. Better late than never!—H.B.

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BANGKOK via SWATOW	"KWANGSANG"	Tuesday, 15th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"TINGSANG"	Tuesday, 15th May, Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Tuesday, 15th May, 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	Thursday, 17th May, Noon.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"KESANG"	Friday, 18th May, 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"TUNGSHING"	Friday, 18th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"KWONGSANG"	Friday, 18th May, Noon.
MANILA	"CHUSANG"	Friday, 18th May, 3 p.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"FOOKSANG"	Sunday, 20th May, 10 a.m.
Kobe via MOJI	"LAISANG"	Tuesday, 22nd May, Noon.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"LOKSANG"	Friday, 25th May, 7 a.m.
SANTAKAN	"HINSANG"	Friday, 25th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"ESANG"	Sunday, 27th May, Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"HOSANG"	Wednesday, 30th May, 3 p.m.

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"GLENTERA"	4th June	"GLENARIFF"	25th May	Genua, London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
"GLENIFFER"	18th June	"GLENAMOIY"	1st June	London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
"CARNARVONSHIRE"	2nd July			

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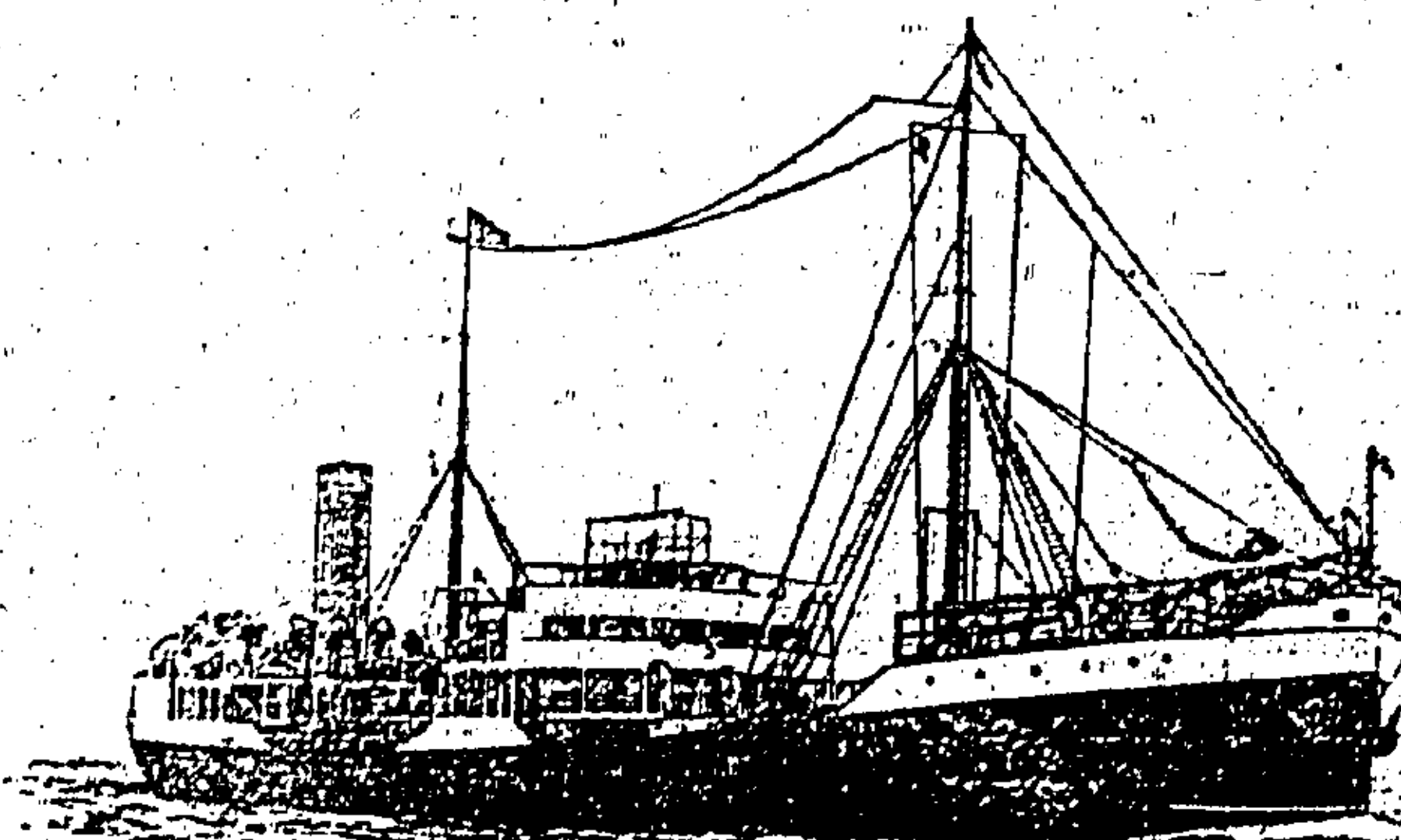
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2. "CITY OF BIRMINGHAM"	via Suez Canal	25th May.
3. "CANFA"	via Suez Canal	5th June.
4. "CITY OF PITTSBURG"	via Suez Canal	15th June.

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CORDILLERE ...	...	...	15th June
ANGERS ...	20th April	22nd May	26th June
CHILI ...	4th May	5th June	10th July
PORTCOS ...	18th May	19th June	24th July

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"NYANZA"	7,000	30th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"LAHORE"	5,255	4th June	Spore, Colombo & Bombay
"SOUDAN"	6,700	6th June	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"JEYPORE"	5,218	12th June	do.
"SARDINIA"	5,550	13th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DELTA"	8,097	27th June	Bombay, Mars. L'don & Antwerp
"SICILIA"	8,513	28th June	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"MALWA"	10,241	11th July	Bombay, Mars. L'don & Antwerp
"DEVANHA"	8,097	25th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SOUDAN"	6,696	26th July	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KHIVA"	8,017	8th Aug.	Bombay, Mars. L'don & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	8,241	22nd Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MACDONALD"	10,512	5th Sept.	Bombay, Mars. L'don & Antwerp
"DONGOLA"	8,016	19th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MANTUA"	10,202	3rd Oct.	Bombay, Mars. L'don & Antwerp

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"CHAKRATA"	5,693	18th May	Japan, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"DELTA"	8,700	20th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"JANUS"	4,824	22nd May	Japan.
"SOUDAN"	8,097	24th May	Shanghai only.
"DEVANHA"	8,097	3rd June	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

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"PANAMA MARU" ... Friday, 1st June
BOMBAY—fortnightly service via Singapore and Colombo.
"HUMATHA MARU" (calling at Penang) ... Monday, 21st May
"ALTAI MARU" ... Tuesday, 5th June
SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly Passenger Service
"KIBU MARU" ... Friday, 18th June
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"HONOLULU MARU" ... 8th June
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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

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SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KIANGSU"	On 15th May, Noon.
NINGPO	"KANSU"	On 15th May, 3 p.m.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 15th May, 4 p.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KAYING"	On 15th May, 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"CHINHA"	On 17th May, 11 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUWANG"	On 17th May, Noon.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 18th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 18th May, Noon.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"YUNNAN"	On 22nd May, 11 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGCHOW"	On 22nd May, Noon.

Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular Schedule service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (extending to Pukow), Tuesdays and Saturdays (extending to Tsingtao), and Thursdays (via Amoy). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

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